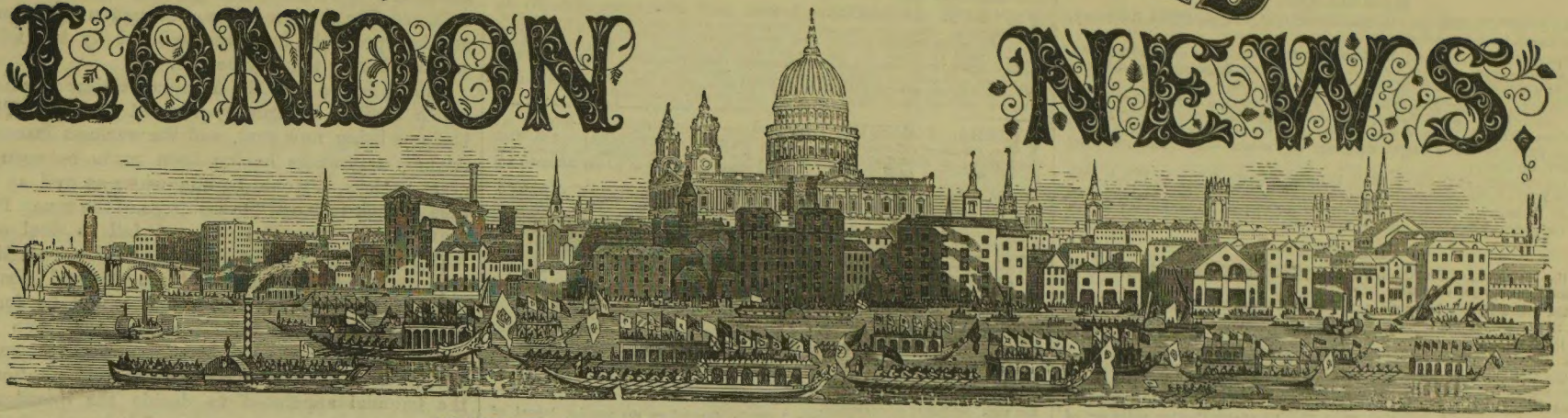


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1739.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE MIDNIGHT PROCESSION: TABLETS WITH TITLES OF THE BRIDE.
THE CHINESE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE AT PEKIN.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd inst., at Corfu, the wife of George G. Ceffala, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At All Saints', Kensington, Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., to Lady Diana Baanclerk, sister of the Duke of St. Albans.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Ryhall, by the Rev. Frederick J. Ramsdon, Rector of Uffington, assisted by the Rev. J. Birch Reynardson, Rector of Careby, Captain Henniker to Etheldred H. M. Johnson.

On Sept. 26, by special license, at St. Paul's Church, Durban, Port Natal, by the Rev. Archdeacon Lloyd, Colonial Chaplain, Douglas Girvan, of "Berkeley," Victoria County, second son of the late John Girvan, Esq., of Clapham Park, to Maria Engel, daughter of the late — Hoffmann, Esq., of Frankfurt, Germany.

On the 23rd ult., at Oaklands Hall, Douglas County, Colorado, U.S.A., (the residence of the bride's father), by the Rev. L. Hamilton, Patrick, youngest son of J. P. McIntyre, Esq., of Lude, Blair Athole, N.B., to Amelia Annie, second daughter of Henry H. Curtis, Esq., J.P.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Hampton-villas, 56, Charlewood-road, Putney, Surrey, Patterson Kirtan, aged 60 years.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, Lower Denmark-hill, after a few days' illness, Henry Lloyd, Esq., in his 10th year.

On the 20th inst., at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, Catharine A., wife of Patrick Mannock, Esq., of Gifford's Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

On the 17th inst., at Marnell House, Stirlingshire, Dame Mary Lyon Denistown, widow of the late Sir William Baillie, Bart., of Polkenneth, aged 79. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

On the 17th inst., at Beckenham, Kent, Charles Heath Cattley, third son of William Keen and Anna Sidgwick, in his 23rd year.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, 205, Brixton-road, S.W., Mary Ann, eldest and last surviving sister of Daniel Haywood, Esq., of West House, Clapham-common, Surrey, aged 83 years.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Florence, Count Felix Raffo, only son of the late Count Raffo, of Tunis, in the 45th year of his age. R.I.P.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1873.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

Sunday after Christmas.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Prebendary, Chaplain to the Queen; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway, M.A.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, M.A., Hon. Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of Saltwood; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Angor, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, DEC. 30.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on Air, Earth, Fire, and Water).

New moon, 6.36 a.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
TUESDAY, DEC. 31.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Air and Gas).
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1873.
Circumcision.
British Museum closed for a week.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, JAN. 2.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Air and Gas).
Royal Albert Hall: Oratorio Concert, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
FRIDAY, JAN. 3.
Geological Association, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, JAN. 4.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Air and Gas).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
St. James's Hall: London Ballad Concert, 8 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1873.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 11.12 A. 6.46	M. 11.38 A. 6.58	M. 12.2 A. 7.27	M. 12.52 A. 7.53	M. 1.34 A. 8.40	M. 2.16 A. 9.30	M. 3.0 A. 10.15

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
Dec.	11	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	in.
	11	29 51.0	38.4	32.8	82	4	36.1	42.5	WNW. NNE.	210	0.00	
	12	29 98.3	32.2	23.4	87	5	29.2	36.7	NNW. WSW.	129	0.35	
	13	29 68.9	39.7	39.7	100	10	29.8	44.8	SW. S.	223	1.23	
	14	29 50.6	39.7	39.0	93	10	32.7	42.7	E. ENE.	358	1.64	
	15	29 77.8	39.3	38.8	98	9	36.5	47.6	WNW. E.	380	7.0	
	16	29 35.3	41.4	38.4	90	10	37.3	45.3	SW. W.	417	1.97	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.55	29.99	29.79	29.43	29.71	29.73
Temperature of Air	51.0	50.8	49.7	49.6	49.7	41.4
Temperature of Evaporation	38.8	39.7	39.0	39.0	39.0	40.3
Direction of Wind	N.	WNW.	SW.	ENE.	ENE.	SW.

NOW READY,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873,

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TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE WILD ANIMALS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR, BY G. GODDARD.

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

and a Great Variety of Useful Information.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, Strand, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, commencing on SATURDAY, DEC. 28. TO-NIGHT, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled *THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*; or, *Harlequin Queen Mab, or the World of Dreams*. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Popular Music composed and selected by W. C. Levey. Fantastic Ballet and general action of the Pantomime arranged by Mr. J. Cornack, under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Vokes Family, Misses Harriet Coverley, Violet Cameron, L. Russell, Mary Hamilton, A. Temple, Miller, D'Arcy, Ryan, Lizzie Grosvener, Mead, Ford, &c.; Messrs. Brittain, Wright, James Johnston, Rignold, Lickfold, &c. Characters in the Harlequinade—Messrs. Fred Evans and W. H. Harvey; Clowns; and Willie Harvey, Harlequin; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbine; Mr. Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantalons; Lizzie Grosvener, Harlequin; Number Nip, Nigger Misset; Herr Schmitt and Sons, Acrobats; the Brothers Guida, the Comic Skaters; Miss Colanetti, the Federal Skipping-Rope Dancer; and Twelve Chorister Boys. Preceded by the Farce of *TICKLE-TIME*. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—*BABIL AND ELIOU* (by Dion Boucicault and J. B. Planché, Esqrs.). Every Evening, at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Re-appearance of Miss ROBERTSON in her popular character of *Galatea*.—MONDAY, DEC. 29. and During the Week, at Seven, *MANEUVRE*, followed by *PHYGMALION* and *GALATEA* and *THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT*. Box-office daily, from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled *CHARLES I.*—Charles I. Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Miss G. Pannecorft; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Hawes Craven and M. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at 7.15 with *A HAPPY PAIR*.—Mr. C. Warner and Miss Virginia Francis; concluding with *THE LOTTERY TICKET*.—Mr. George Belmore.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Doors open at 6.30; at 7, Offenbach's Favourite Bouffonerie, *THE BLIND BEGGARS*; at 7.30, *THE POST BOX*; at Nine, *L'CEIL CRUVE*; or, the Merry Tophophiles, by Herve; the English adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.—Lessee, Mr. Charles Weldon.—Daily at Two and Seven.—Enormous attractions for the Christmas Holidays. An almost entire change of company. Special engagement of the greatest novelty in the universe, *A BABY HORSEBREAKER*, who is only four years of age, thirty-two inches in stature, performing on a horse fifty-four inches high. The prettiest and most wonderful sight ever witnessed within an equestrian arena, and especially calculated to please at this festive season. All the great equestrian and gymnastic feats, for which this establishment has become world-famous, as usual. In addition, Malles AZELLIA and ROSITA will nightly perform those astounding flights in mid-air which have created so profound a sensation, and been applauded to the echo by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. The whole forming a galaxy of talent and an entertainment unequalled in the history of amusements.

Performances Twice Daily, in the Afternoon, at Half-past Two; in the Evening, at Half-past Seven. Open at Two and Seven. Popular prices, to suit all.—The splendid Gallery, 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Boxes, 3s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Private Boxes from 21 1s. Children half price to all parts, except Gallery. Box-office open at Ten a.m. No fees or other charges.

ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY a gorgeous Spectacle, founded on the popular legend of 'GULLIVER'S TRAVELS,' in which upwards of 300 Children will take part. To be produced under the direction of the celebrated 'Paynes,' of Covent Garden Theatre.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,

Regent-street and Piccadilly.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES will be continued in the Great Hall—
On MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three. On TUESDAY NIGHT at Eight.
On MONDAY NIGHT at Eight. On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON at Three. On WEDNESDAY NIGHT at Eight.
On THURSDAY NIGHT at Eight. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On FRIDAY NIGHT at Eight. On SATURDAY NIGHT at Eight.
The full Holiday Programme will be given at all the Day Performances, which will terminate in ample time to admit of visitors dining, and afterwards having an opportunity of attending one of the theatre at night.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening Performances at 7. Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Gallery (nearly 3000 places), 1s. Children under twelve half price to the Sofa Stalls and Balcony. No fees or extra charges.
Omnibuses run direct to the doors from every railway station in London, returning after the performance. Every West-End omnibus will also set passengers down at one or other of the entrances.
Tickets and places can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Krith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Chancery; Hay's, Royal Exchange; and at Austin's office, St. James's Hall, every day from Nine till Seven, a week in advance. No charge for securing seats.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL,

Regent-street and Piccadilly.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS EXTRA GRAND AND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCES IN THE GREAT HALL—
On MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three, and in their own Hall
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On THURSDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On FRIDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On SUNDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
Doors Open each Day at 2.30. Carriages may be ordered at Five. No fees. Children half price to Sofa Stalls and Balcony. No fees for booking. No charge for programmes.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,

Regent-street.
FOUR GRAND JUVENILE DAY PERFORMANCES will be given by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS during the coming week—namely:
On MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three. On TUESDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On THURSDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On FRIDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three, On SUNDAY AFTERNOON at Three.
The Day Performances are precisely the same in every particular as those given at night.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,

Regent-street.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' EIGHTH ANNUAL SERIES OF CARNIVAL PERFORMANCES IN THE GREAT HALL, the most delightful and refined Entertainment of the Season.
MIRTH AND HUMOUR UNLIMITED, CHARMING MELODIES, DELIGHTFUL PART-SONGS AND CHORUSES, rendered by the accomplished members of this great Company with that degree of perfection which has rendered their performances so popular with the public for upwards of Seven Years.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL,

under the direction of Mr. John Boosey. Seventh year. The first MORNING CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY, JAN. 4, at 11. The first EVENING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15. The following Artists will appear on Saturday Morning, Jan. 4.—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Percival, and Madame Patey. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Santley. The London Orpheus Quartette. Pianoforte, Melle E. Vira Del Bianco. Conductor—Mr. J. L. Hutton.—Tickets 1s. to 6s., to be had at Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the principal Musicallers'.

SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY, EDITH WYNNE, and

Madame PATEY at ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, at the FIRST LONDON BALLAD CONCERT. To commence at Three o'clock. Tickets of Boosey and Co.

MISS JESSIE MORISON'S (Pupil of Mr. W. H.

Holmes) FIRST PIANOFOORTE RECITAL (her first appearance) THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1872 (by kind permission), at the Residence of Miss Temple, 15, UPPER BEDFORD PLACE. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, and Programmes to be had of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL,

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY, JAN. 10, Mendelssohn's *ELIJAH*. Principal Vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Mrs. S. Smith, Madame Patey, Mrs. Osborne Williams, Mr. Vernon Bigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 10s. 6d., now ready.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas.

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however bad their writing, may in Eight easy lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, and either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Short-hand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his Sole Institution, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

At the close of the year it is convenient to look back through the record of its principal incidents, and though 1872 has not been marked by any very exciting event, abroad or at home, our summary is by no means without interest.

Last Christmas, it will easily be remembered, this nation was rejoicing in the deliverance of the Heir Apparent from his great peril, and early in the year her Majesty's letter to the people was earnestly welcomed by the millions who had sympathised with the sorrow of the Queen and of the Princess. With universal approval, a day of public thanksgiving was appointed, and when that day came there was a manifestation of loyalty which will never be forgotten by those who shared in it and witnessed it.

After this the Prince of Wales and his wife left our island for the south and went on to Rome, there they received kindness from the venerable Head of the religion of many myriads of the subjects of Queen Victoria. The Prince's health became completely re-established, and his first public appearance after his tour caused a renewal of

the enthusiasm of the people. Her Majesty paid a visit to Germany, and was subsequently visited here by the Empress. Our beloved Sovereign's health has happily continued to be good, and the miserable outrage which followed Thanksgiving Day produced no effect upon her, and has probably been remembered by her affectionate subjects longer than by herself.

Early in the year the American claims assumed a form which excited a curiously-mingled feeling. The whole business being now past, and the warmest interchange of friendly assurances having been made between the two great nations, it would be ungracious as well as unprofitable to seek to recall the emotions of the time. It was felt that the Government could not fail to deal adequately with the subject; and a well-timed letter from Mr. Bright appeared, and indicated that those who had most admiration for Transatlantic institutions would be foremost in opposing outrageous American demands. We began to discuss the Arbitration scheme, and perhaps we may as well dismiss the entire topic by merely mentioning that the tribunal appointed to decide the question met at Geneva and the advocates were duly heard; that the preposterous idea of the indirect damages was promptly scouted; that, after a long and patient examination of the tenable claims, England was amerced in a sum nominally considerable, though insignificant in presence of her mighty resources; and that, though there was much protest made against the decision, it has been acquiesced in by the country, and we have expressed hopes that all cause of enmity between the great leaders of civilisation is at an end.

Parliament met on February 6. It had been known that, after very many years of service, the Speaker, Mr. Denison, would retire, and that Mr. Brand would be proposed on the Liberal side. The Conservatives offered no opposition to this choice, and Mr. Brand was duly elected. No very great interest was felt in the opening proceedings, though there were some personal matters on which it was expected that the Ministers would be called to account. There was to be no attempt to remove the Cabinet; the American question offered an excellent excuse for forbearance, and Lord Derby had told his party that, though not in office, they were really in power. The work of the Session soon began; but the questionable means by which Sir Robert Collier had been qualified for a seat in the highest tribunal, and the curious irregularity of the Premier's dealings in regard to an important Church living, gave the Opposition openings for some damaging onslaughts. But Conservatives and Ministerialists united to inflict a signal defeat on the dissenting Radicals who attacked the Education scheme, and the House of Commons had one evening of remarkable excitement over the case of a Republican Baronet whose indiscretions had been singular. No noisier scene could have been witnessed in the French Assembly. But the occasion was special, and the effervescence was exceptional.

Ministers introduced their Budget, which was a tolerably just one, and about which there was little to be said. They also brought in the Licensing Bill, the Ballot Bill, and the Mines Bills. The conflict of class interests over the first; the prolonged debates, protracted almost beyond endurance, on the second; and the diversity of opinions on the third topic (so manifested as to make it impossible for both mining bills to be carried) will be recollected. In the end the Licensing Bill became law, and has been a cause of innumerable battles ever since; the Ballot Bill, after a contest which nearly amounted to a collision between the two Houses, was also carried, and has worked well in each part of the United Kingdom; and a Mines Bill has come into operation. Of smaller incidents of the Session the most notorious was the attack on Mr. Ayton in regard to his treatment of Dr. Hooker, and the exceedingly undaunted attitude of the Minister, who had an epigram about "organic and inorganic matter." At one date there was an alarm raised that the Cabinet would fall at the end of a given week, but Mr. Gladstone cleverly evaded the danger. Mr. Disraeli went to Manchester, and was hailed with vast enthusiasm, but neither there nor before a meeting of Conservative delegates in the Crystal Palace did he unveil any policy, and therefore the Government speakers who pervaded the country in the vacation had nothing to do but to apologise with irritating iteration for their own shortcomings, the Opposition presenting no target for Ministerial archery. The Parliament rose on August 10.

Her Majesty departed for Scotland, where the Queen made her usual beneficial sojourn, and in due course returned to Windsor, and thence went on to her seaside home for the Christmas holidays.

It was made known that the chief legal officer in the kingdom desired to be relieved from his labours, and Lord Hatherley in due course retired with well-merited honour. Sir Roundell Palmer, by consent of all the heads of his profession, received the Great Seal, and became Lord Chancellor with the title of Lord Selbourne. The Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, followed the example of his chief, and resigned after a long period of admirable service. Lord Penzance gave up the Court of Probate and Divorce, compelled by ill-health to do so, and Mr. Justice Hannen became his successor; and another judgeship, vacated by the melancholy death of Mr. Justice Willes, under painful circumstances, was bestowed upon Mr. Archibald. The public will be pleased, as well as the profession, with another appointment, which gave to the Bench a Judge bearing the honoured name of Denman.

Early in the year came the sad news that the Governor-General of India, Lord Mayo, had been assassinated by a felon prisoner. The words will at once recall the shock that was felt throughout society at this distressing news. Lord Mayo had been discharging his important duties in a way which excited the utmost admiration, and the interests of our Indian Empire sustained a heavy blow. The warmest tributes were paid in Parliament to the memory of the murdered Viceroy, and provision was made for his honoured relict. It was thought that some conspiracy had been at work, but the assassin went to the gallows without making any revelation. Lord Northbrook became Lord Mayo's successor, and has already well vindicated the judgment of those who conferred on him so great a responsibility.

The only very important incidents in foreign politics have been of so recent a date that we need scarcely allude to them. France has, for the time, tided over her crisis; but we fear that when the next year's history comes to be written, it will tell of a stormy season for her. Earlier, there were unpleasant rumours of German displeasure and alleged threats that if revolutionism were not held down with the strong hand, and if there were not cessation of incitements to revenge in Germany, and of ostentatious military preparation, Paris might again see the spiked helmets. But, whatever may have been the case, the tact of M. Thiers prevailed—there was no rupture; and when he demanded the enormous loan, the gold came in like a torrent. We will hope, as long as we are allowed to do so, that France will leave her interests in his able hands. In Germany the principal "situations" have been that in which the Government and the Jesuits figured, with easy victory to the former, and that in which the aristocratic party was arrayed against the Minister, victory again attending him, but this time not until the iron hand had been employed. The Meeting of the Three Emperors caused, of course, much speculation, but was authoritatively declared to be a "guarantee for the peace of Europe." We had to record with pain that a dastardly attempt was made, in Spain, upon the lives of the King and Queen; but, happily, it failed, and several Carlist insurrections, of greater or less importance, have been put down. His Holiness the Pope, on the attainment of his eightieth year, fulminated valiantly against the enemies of the Church, and especially against Bismarck, who had laid a sort of trap into which the Pope went, affording the Minister an excuse for his anti-Jesuit policy. His Holiness, at the end of the year, continues to bewail the persecution of the faith, and has really cause to point out its discouragement, Protestantism asserting itself even in Rome. In the United States there has been a Presidential election, and General Grant has again been chosen, his only antagonist, Mr. Horace Greeley, having since sunk under the results of a season of novel labour and excitement. The terrible fire at Boston has been the other American event of the year. Against this misfortune the Republic may set a second victory over England, the question of the San Juan boundary having been decided by the German Emperor against this country.

Some of the domestic occurrences of the period should be noted here; but in another column will be found a reference to many others, chiefly of a lighter kind. The charge of Mr. Justice Keogh, in the Galway case, threw the priest party in Ireland into a passion of rage, and this was not allayed by the Government finding it necessary to prosecute sundry clerical and other electioneers. The Bennett case was decided, at last, in favour of that persevering imitator of Romanist usages, and great discontent has been caused in the ranks of orthodox Protestants. The defeat of the new Irish Attorney-General, at Londonderry, in the first ballot election in Ireland, was unpleasant for the Ministry, and a seat has not yet been found for Mr. Palfes. Of the many strikes, including one of agricultural labourers, we need say nothing here, and, while we write, the sentences that have been delivered on those who would have handed the metropolis over to darkness and thieves are exciting the wrath of the unions; but the law, at all events, is with the Judge. The frightful riots in Belfast were a disgrace to the community, and have been forgotten with an alacrity that is somewhat surprising.

The beautiful Memorial to the Prince Consort has been opened to public view. The telegraph to the Australian colonies has been laid. These are the chief achievements of art and science. To Enterprise, which discovered our missionary traveller, Dr. Livingstone, we pay tribute enough in recording that noble success due to American energy.

The obituary of the year will be found to comprise the names of the accomplished orator, Lord Ellenborough, of the enlightened and devoted clergyman, Frederick D. Maurice; of the skilful diplomatist, Lord Dalling and Bulwer; of the veteran author and politician, Sir John Bowring; and of the delightful novelist Charles Lever. Royalty has paid the debt of death, the King of Sweden having passed away, and the savage Dictator Juarez has not very long survived the Emperor whom he murdered.

We conclude our record with the sincere expression of gratitude that our own nation has this year been spared any great disaster, and that the differences, strong as they are, which exist among us, have never exasperated antagonists into disturbance. Loyalty was never more honest, and the laws were never more justly enforced or more gene-

rally respected. We have been visited with exceptionally unfavourable weather (and the day of the great Festival was a truly miserable one); but we are permitted to believe that agricultural interests, which are those of all of us, will not suffer so much as was apprehended. We are on the best terms with all other nations; and, with the blessing of Providence, we may reasonably look forward to a Happy New Year.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through West Cowes and Newport. Prince Leopold drove to Ryde.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

On Monday Prince and Princess Christian, with Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Christmas Eve Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne. The Queen, assisted by the members of the Royal family, distributed Christmas gifts to the wives of the labourers upon the Osborne estate. Her Majesty entered the servants' hall, where the cottagers were assembled, at four o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the Rev. George Prothero and Mrs. Prothero, with their family, were present.

On Christmas Day the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

Her Majesty's usual Christmas gifts have been distributed at Windsor and at Balmoral.

The Queen has presented a copy of "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," with her Majesty's autograph, to Mr. Macrae Moir, as an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Scottish Corporation.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. In the evening the Prince, as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, gave a dinner at Marlborough House to the officers of the regiment, previous to their embarkation for India. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, left town for Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the 4.53 express train from St. Pancras to Cambridge, and thence by special train to Wolferton, arriving at Sandringham shortly after eight o'clock. On Christmas Eve the Prince had distributed in the Royal Mews his customary gifts of beef to the cottagers and dependants upon the Royal estate. The number of recipients was 180, including thirty-two widows. The pieces of beef varied in weight from 4 lb. to 9 lb. The Prince and Princess, with their family and the Duke of Edinburgh, were present. On Christmas Day the Prince and Princess, with the elder members of their family and the Duke of Edinburgh, attended Divine service at Sandringham church, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. This was the tenth Christmas passed by the Prince and Princess at Sandringham.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, on Saturday last, at Clarence House.

Prince Arthur hunted with the Blackmoor Vale fox-hounds on Thursday week. The meet was at Lemeston, where the Prince and about 250 guests were entertained at breakfast by the master, Sir R. G. Glyn, Bart. On the following evening his Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait have been on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield, and have since returned to Addington Park, near Croydon.

His Excellency General Schenck, the United States Minister, has returned from a tour on the Continent to his residence in Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, F. E., to be Rector of Chilcombe, near Bridport.
Parker, Walter Collins; Vicar of Shipton-Bellinger, Hants.
Barker, E. W.; Curate of St. Peter-in-Eastgate and St. Margaret's, Lincoln.
Benson, Prebendary, Vicar of West Lavington; Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.
Box, W. G.; Chaplain of the County Lunatic Asylum, Gloucester.
Bridgman, Arthur John; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Thornhill-square.
Burnet, Richard; Vicar of South Malling, near Lewes.
Causton, J. W.; Rector of Meavy, Devon.
Colegrave, William Manby; Rector of Ashstead, Surrey.
Crotch, William Robert; Vicar of Corhampton, Hants.
Enraght, E. W.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Andrew's, Portslade-by-Sea, Sussex.
Fawcett, Ed.; Curate of St. Jude's, Birmingham.
Green, John; Vicar of Hartshill, Warwickshire.
Hand, Thomas; Rector of Compton, Surrey.
Harris, James Henry Beresford; Rector of Runwell, near Ingatestone.
Hopkins, John; Curate of St. Andrew's, Droithwich.
Jebb, H. G.; Rector of Fontmell Magna, Shaftesbury; Rector of Chetwynd.
Letchworth, Arnold; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Kingston-on-Thames.
Livingstone, A. G.; Curate of Longdon, Worcester.
McGlyn, Francis Frederick; Vicar of Bransgore.
Morse, Thomas Daniel Cox; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, East Dulwich.
Perry, G. B.; Vicar of Brabourne with Monk's Horton, near Ashford.
Potter, Lewis F.; Vicar of Collumpton, Devonshire.
Richards, William Henry Edwards; Vicar of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.
Smyth, T.; Rector of Church Honeyborne, Worcestershire.
Snell, Alfred; Vicar and Rural Dean of Witham.
Taylor, George; Curate of Chertsey, Surrey.
Watson, G.; Rector of Lympstone, Devon.
Welby, M. E.; Vicar of Llanlleonfel and Eglwys Oen Ddu, Brecon.
Wilford, E. R.; Rector of Welney, Norfolk.
Wilkinson, C.; Rector of Castle Martin, Pembroke.
Wilkinson, Dr.; Vicar of West Lavington; Vicar of Melksham, Wilts.
Wilkinson, P.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Warrington.
Woods, Richard; Vicar of Malin's Lee, Dawley, Shropshire.
Woodgates, J. R.; Rector of Depden, Suffolk.
Young, Henry Savill; Vicar of West Wycombe, Bucks.

The Bishop of Winchester laid the foundation-stone of a new church, on Monday, at Portsea.

The Rev. J. Richards, Vicar of Amlwch, has been inducted to the important Crown living of Aberffraw, Anglesey, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. J. Poole.

Yesterday week having been appointed for special services in connection with the missionary operations of the Church of England, there were services in most of the churches in the diocese of London and generally throughout the country.

Mr. Reginald H. Prance has given a peal of ten bells to St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead. The bells, which were in-

augurated on Thursday, were founded by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, and are considered to be one of the finest peals in London.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held last week at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Borth, Cardigan; Mitchen, Christ Church, Surrey; and Willington, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. Rebuilding the churches at Guildford, St. Nicholas, Surrey; Murston, near Sittingbourne, Kent; and Welland, near Upton-on-Severn, Worcester. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bisley, near Bagshot, Surrey; Baxterley, near Atherstone, Warwick; South Cockerington, near Louth, Lincoln; Eaton Hastings, near Lechlade, Berks; Great Horwood, near Winslow, Berks; Kennington, St. Mark's, Surrey; Llandrygarn, Anglesey; Rushden, near Higham Ferrers; Trimdon, near Ferry-hill, Durham; and Whitchurch, near Haverfordwest. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Grosmont, near Hereford, was increased. Grants were also made from the school-church and mission-house fund towards building school or mission churches at Shooter's-hill, All Saints', Kent; Stalybridge, Christ Church, Lancaster; Wolverhampton, St. Mary's; Preston, near Tynemouth; and Cwm-ysgwydd-gwyn, near Gelligaer, Glamorganshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Richard Shute, B.A., of New Inn Hall, has been elected to a senior lay studentship; Mr. E. T. Gibbons, Scholar of Exeter, to a senior classical studentship; and Mr. R. W. Maean, Scholar of University, to a lay senior studentship at Christ Church. Mr. W. L. Courtney, Scholar of University, and Mr. W. Traies, Scholar of Worcester, have been elected Fellows of Merton. Dr. Goulburn, the Dean of Norwich, has resigned his appointment as select preacher before the University on account of the election of the Dean of Westminster.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Trinity the following have been elected to minor scholarships:—Senior Classical Scholar, of the value of £100, E. Meyrick, Marlborough; Mathematical Scholars, £75, C. V. Coates, Belfast Collegiate Institution, and S. Knight, Liverpool College and private tuition, *seq.* Scholars in Classics and Mathematics, £75, R. O. Rowe, Grammar School, Bristol, and J. P. Smith, Winchester College, *seq.* Classical Scholar, £50, W. F. Michell, Wellington College; Classical Exhibition, £50, E. H. C. Smith, Wellington College.

The minor scholarships and open exhibitions at St. John's for 1873 have been awarded as follow:—Minor scholarships (tenable for two years, or until election to a foundation scholarship)—Two of £70, to J. L. Heath, of Caister Grammar School, and F. Dyson, of the Perse School, Cambridge; two of £50, to M. Vaughan, of Felstead School, and Morton, of Christ's Hospital. Exhibitions—One of £40, for four years, to D. M'Alister, of Liverpool Institute; one of £40, for three years, to C. Pendlebury, of Liverpool College; three of £50 (tenable on the same terms as the minor scholarships), to E. S. Fox, of St. Peter's School, York; W. Northcott, of Sheffield Collegiate School; and J. Tillard, of Brighton College. Also, one of £18, for one year, to T. S. Tait, of Owens College, Manchester. The Natural Science Exhibition of £50, for three years, is awarded to Lowe and Taylor, *seq.*

The Cross University Scholarship has been awarded to W. A. Hayne, B.A., Scholar of Trinity, and A. C. Jennings, B.A., of Jesus, who have been declared equal. Mr. Jennings obtained the Carus Greek Testament Prize for Undergraduates in 1869, and the Carus Greek Testament Bachelor's Prize in 1872. Mr. Hayne obtained the last-mentioned prize in 1871.

Notice has been given by the Vice-Chancellor that the gold medal given by the Duke of Devonshire will be awarded this year to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best poem on "The National Thanksgiving in St. Paul's for the Recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1873, and are not to exceed 200 lines in length. The subject for the gold medal given by Lord Powis, High Steward of the University, for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, will be "Mors Cleopatrae."

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Old Gray Friars, Elinburgh, has been presented by the Queen to the chair of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson.

Mr. Gladstone, in distributing the prizes to the pupils in the Liverpool College, on Saturday, spoke at some length. The right hon. gentleman had delivered an inaugural address before the members of the institution thirty years previously, and under these circumstances he cast a retrospective glance over its history, with a view of ascertaining how far it had fulfilled or disappointed the expectations of its founders. After speaking of the purpose of education, the spirit in which it should be pursued, and the degree to which its advantages should be turned to account, Mr. Gladstone referred to the magnificent endowments of our universities and public schools, and expressed his conviction that the results, although good, were not what they ought to be. Our honours, our endowments, our prizes, and our competitive examinations were but palliatives applied to stimulate and to mitigate a degenerate indifference, to the existence of which they bore the most conclusive evidence. Passing from the value of mental culture to what he termed a formidable danger, he warned the students against the "extraordinary and boastful manifestations" of the extremest forms of unbelief. The spirit of denial was abroad, and had challenged all religion. But, next to a Christian life, they would find their best defence against reckless novelty of speculation in sobriety of temper, and in habits of sound intellectual exercise.

Mr. Bruce, who distributed prizes at Cowbridge Grammar School last Saturday, also spoke on the subject of education, taking up the cudgels for classical training against his colleague Mr. Lowe, and dwelling on the necessity for an educational reform that would meet the case of lads who quitted school once for all at the age of fifteen or sixteen, and were not sent to a University.

The usual delivery of winter speeches and the distribution of prizes took place at St. Paul's School on Thursday week; and on the same day Christ's Hospital was in a state of unwonted gaiety, the Blues giving their fourth annual concert. The selection had been made with great care; and Mendelssohn, Gounod, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, and Sullivan were each in the programme, and all went well.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome timepiece and vases, accompanied by an address, has been presented to Mr. J. Jackson, the retiring head master of the Guildhall School, Bury St. Edmunds.



THE CHINESE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE AT PEKIN: PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU.



THE CHINESE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE AT PEKIN: PROCESSION FROM THE IMPERIAL PALACE TO THE BRIDE'S RESIDENCE ON THE WEDDING DAY.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING IN CHINA.

The Illustrations which appear in this week's Number of our Journal, with one published last week, representing some of the pomp and peculiar ceremonial arrangements for the marriage of the young Emperor of China at Peking, on Oct. 16, form the commencement of a series, designed to put before our readers many characteristic scenes and incidents in several parts of the Chinese Empire. Our special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, commissioned to go from England to China upon this express service, was able to arrive at Peking a few days before the Imperial Wedding took place, and has furnished us with Sketches received by the last mail, three of which supply the Engravings here brought under notice.

The Illustration given in our last Number was a view of the outside of the palace built in the northern or Tartar city of Peking for the temporary dwelling of the bride, after her selection from a number of eligible maidens, in order that she might be instructed by the ladies of the Imperial Court in the mysteries of etiquette, and every point of a future Empress's proper behaviour.

The subjects of our present Illustrations are—First, the Tablets with the Titles of the Bride being borne along, forming part of the Bridal Procession at Midnight. Tablets of red paper of this kind are always carried before a bride in China; but on this occasion they were of gold. Secondly, the daily procession in the week previous to the actual wedding day, carrying the bride's trousseau, her wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments, her household furniture, and the immense quantity of costly gifts sent her from every province of China, to her destined home in the Imperial Palace. Thirdly, a procession on the 16th, in the afternoon, before the appointed hour for the nuptials, which were fixed to take place at midnight, but for which the bride's chair of state, with golden tablets displaying her names and titles, and with a grand array of banners and umbrellas, was sent to fetch her as became such an occasion. Finally, the Bridal Procession at Midnight, on its way through the city streets, between the Bride's Palace and the Palace of the Emperor. This forms the Two-Page Engraving given with the present Number.

These proceedings, like everything at the Imperial Court, were strictly regulated by an infallible Board of Rites and Ceremonies, in precise accordance with an extremely minute code of ancient prescriptive rules and observances, said to fill more than 200 closely-written volumes, which direct all the particulars of the Emperor's life. That princely boy, now in the sixteenth year of his age, is compelled to abide in Oriental seclusion. The following extract from one of Mr. Simpson's letters is of some interest, as giving an account, derived from excellent information, of the manner in which the business of this Imperial marriage was arranged:—

"As soon as the Emperor came to that time of life when it was necessary to seek a wife for him, all the daughters of a proper age, belonging to the Manchu families of rank among the eight banners, were ordered to be sent into the palace. Nearly a thousand girls appeared, and were inspected by the Dowager Empress and the mother of the Emperor, who also ranks as an Empress. Out of these about sixty were selected, and their names were taken down; the character of their families was inquired into, and, what was of much more importance, the horoscope of each was minutely studied, to see if it would suit the horoscope of the Emperor. All this occupied some months, and then a second examination took place, when about thirty were selected to come and live in the palace for a time, so that their characters, tempers, habits, manners, and education could be more particularly inspected. After a time, upon this further experience, a third selection was made, and then a more rigid study of the young ladies had to be gone through; and, by a continued process of this kind, what was considered, according to the ideas of the two Emperresses, the best wife was selected. She was then placed in a palace built for the purpose, to study all the forms of the Court etiquette which would be necessary for her future life; and there she remained till, on the marriage night, she was removed in the procession to the Imperial Palace.

"Till that night she had not been seen by the Emperor, and then only when she arrived within the secluded region of the Emperor's quarters. For this procession a good path was formed all the way along the miserable streets of Peking. Curtains were put up at the end of all places opening into the line of route, and no one was allowed, or supposed, to see the procession. It took place about midnight, so as to reach the palace before two o'clock a.m., as after that hour it would be unlucky to arrive. The streets were wretchedly illuminated, here and there, with Chinese lanterns. The people of Peking could only have got a look at the procession through holes in curtains and window-shutters, or glimpses from a distance; so that, comparatively speaking, only a mere fraction of the population could have had a peep at this grand show. From the moment the bride arrived at the palace till the next day all the time would be employed in the nuptial ceremonies.

"All the Emperors for 200 years back have been married while their fathers were living; so this marriage is exceptional. The Emperor is not yet the ruling power. The two Emperresses are Regents, and from this fact it is said that both bride and bridegroom must prostrate themselves before them. It is rumoured that in a very short time the Emperor will assume the supreme command."

The following descriptions were written also by our Special Artist, who got a perfect view of the procession on the wedding-night, as well as good opportunity for making his sketches of the early proceedings attendant upon this unique Imperial marriage:—

"PEKIN, Oct. 17.

"In the dusty streets of Peking a line of route was selected from the Bride's Foo to the Imperial Palace. For the centre of the way the path was made even, and sprinkled with new sand to make it yellow—the Imperial colour. For about a week before the marriage there was a procession every morning along the whole of this route of what the 'foreigners' here call the bride's trousseau; but, on inquiring further, it is explained that it was the articles sent as presents from all parts of China; and as these articles are all taken to the quarters in the palace where the Empress will for the future reside, the Scotch word 'plenishing,' which a lady here has applied to them, describes most nearly their real character. Every morning, shortly after daybreak, there has been an extended line of these presents carried along in charge of mandarins, bannermen, police, Imperial porters—I don't know the Chinese word for them—in red dresses with white spots. These marriage gifts present a great variety of objects. Some were large cabinets, others small jade dishes, chairs, goblets, vases, washhand-basin stands, gold and silver articles of all kinds. The smaller things were carried on yellow tables, where the articles had to be secured. They were bound by stripes of yellow and red silk, forming a combination of the Imperial and nuptial tints. To see these articles of Imperial house-furnishing, the people of Peking came out every morning, and lined both sides of the route all the way. One morning the articles to be carried were more precious than the others, so the procession started before day-

break, and the sightseers who came were rather disappointed. It was explained that this was to prevent any accident from the roughs of Peking making a dash and trying their hand at a game of grab. There was another attraction for the public, that was the drilling of the men to carry the chair of the Empress—this was the bridal chair—a most important part of a Chinese wedding. The Imperial porters were drilled so as to be able to carry it steadily, and to relieve each other quickly, and it was rumoured that, as a test of the men, a vase filled with water was placed in the chair to see if they could carry it without spilling. Crowds came to see the chair when it was announced to come out, but on these times it never appeared, and always seemed to take advantage of the public by going through its drill when not expected.

"This careful drilling for a grand procession would indicate that at least in externals there would be something worth looking at. If an Emperor or Empress could not be seen, at any rate the glitter of their greatness would be visible to the mass; but one could notice that all the streets or openings which led into the line of march were having bamboo frames erected, and at last curtains of blue cloth and matings were placed on them to block up the view. On inquiry it was stated that those who govern in these matters had no intention to let the public see any of the procession. In addition to this a message was sent round to the Foreign Legations, asking each Minister to prohibit his countrymen from going out on the line of March on Oct. 15 or 16—a request which was laughed at in more ways than one. Such being the plan of the ceremony, one naturally asks, for what purpose is a grand state procession got up if no one is to see it? A few did see it—that I know, but officially no one was supposed to view the line of route. A few dogs got on to the 'yellow way,' and no one seemed to disturb them, so they, with the police, alone had the privilege of seeing this Imperial pageant.

"Oct. 16 was the day appointed for the ceremony, and it was very difficult, out of many plans for getting a peep, to know what to do. The request sent to the Legations seemed to add to the uncertainty. There were two or three plans proposed to me of breaking this blockade, and at last I accepted an invitation to go with a lady connected with one of the missions here, and who had friends among the Chinese, and found that a shop on the principal part of the route was at her disposal. Before recounting the evening part of the story, I must tell what took place during the day.

"Two tablets of gold were sent to the bride. These were her credentials, and in an ordinary marriage they are written with colours on pieces of red paper, and contain the names and other particulars about the happy couple. In this case the tablet became a document raising the bride to the high dignity of Empress of China. About four o'clock a procession with the bride's chair left the palace. It was headed by a Mongul Prince and Mongul chiefs in extra grand costume. The fifth Imperial Prince, known as Tun, and a Celestial Excellency of the name of Ling, were in full command of the ceremonies. The Mongul Prince carried what might be called the Chinese pallium, or symbol of the Emperor's supreme power in his hand; this is understood to be about as sacred as the Emperor himself, and gives the highest dignity to the ceremony. Thirty white horses in gold and yellow trappings were near the beginning. The procession consisted principally of banners and very tall triple umbrellas of various colours, with dragons and phoenixes embroidered on them. There were round, square, and heart-shaped fans on very high poles. 'Golden melons' on the end of red poles formed another of the symbols carried. At last came the Imperial canopy or umbrella, which, like the Chatta of Buddha, is a triple one. This was followed by the bride's chair; this was all of yellow silk, with a golden crown-like top to it, ornamented with the dragon and the phoenix. There were no barbaric pearl and gold about it; on the contrary, nothing could have been more simple and chaste in its decorations. So unpretending was the whole of this procession that I heard it compared, much to its disadvantage, with what may be often seen in China. According to theory, this was the bridegroom sending the chair to bring his bride to his house, and is the rule in all marriages here. The chair would stand in front of the bride's house till she left; and this is one of the points of a Chinese marriage, as it gives validity by publicity. With the invisible but very important difference that the bride is within the chair, this procession is the same that returns. The golden tablets were another addition, and on the return they were carried before the Imperial umbrella, the tablets, the umbrella, and the chair forming one group, and at the end of all a strong troop of cavalry bringing up the rear. Brilliant yellow carts and chairs had been seen about the palace for a few days before, and were said to be for the ladies of the Court; but none of them appeared in the procession that night. There were two very common Peking carts at the end, among the cavalry, and they were supposed to contain the bride's ordinary attendants. The four or five second-class wives were to be taken to the palace the next morning, so the chairs and carts may have been for them and for their attendants; but it illustrates the laws about marriage here that they did not enter by the south or Imperial gate, like the Empress, but by one of the north gates.

"A Chinese marriage is a long series of ceremonies, and is tiresome to read, and must be tiresome to go through. The principal points are, that as soon as the bride reaches the bridegroom's house, they sit down together, and drink a cup of wine, the two cups being connected with a red ribbon, and being exchanged while drinking. There is drinking of tea, and numerous repetitions of eating various kinds of food. One great point is, that they worship heaven and earth together, and this is never done with any of the second-class wives. They also worship their ancestors. The eating and drinking, with visiting relations and being visited, lasts for many days. The Imperial marriage would in all details be nearly the same except in one or two points, owing to the rank and position of the parties.

"It will give some idea of Peking and a Chinese Imperial marriage to describe how one managed to get a peep at the bridal procession. It was said that it would leave the bride's palace about twelve o'clock at midnight, of the 15th, so as to arrive at the palace before two in the morning, for after that hour it would be unlucky. Everything about a marriage is arranged in relation to certain ideas of good and bad luck. The horoscopes of those wishing to marry have to be carefully studied; when everything is settled, then a lucky day is looked out for, and an astrologer of this particular science is a most important person in all weddings, and has figured largely on this occasion. It turned out that the procession started about eleven, or shortly afterwards. Our party arrived at its selected point about nine o'clock. There were four of us, a lady, a little girl very anxious to see the bride's chair, and an old Chinese woman, who was our guide. The shop was a poor and wretched establishment for smoking opium. Its miserable character was the foundation of our principal hope of safety. It was at the corner of a narrow street, and had a back door in this street which could be reached without passing the barricade which was near the opening into the wide street where the procession would pass. Still the nearness of this barricade was a matter of anxiety, but we got to the place and slipped

in quite unseen. I saw a good many people within, but they were all friendly and devoted to my adventurous leader. We got down in the back yard, because the front shop was still full of customers smoking opium. As we sipped small cups of tea, we saw the opium-smokers led out at intervals by the back door; and at last we were taken through to the front. We passed a back apartment with two or three men lying full length on mats, and busy smoking the soothing drug. They took no notice of us, and we passed into the front portion of the place, which was quite dark. The windows are made of thin paper, pasted over a framework of wood; and when we inserted our fingers through it, we could look out, and see everything as clear as a full moon would allow. There were very few lanterns hung out by way of illumination. There were soldiers, or policemen—for they are about the same in costume—scattered about doing nothing; and as all the shops were closed, it gave the place a desolate look. It reminded me of the streets of Paris during the fighting with the Commune, when shops and windows were all shut, and not a soul was visible except the soldiers in the street. The new-made way in the centre of the road had that morning had a fresh supply of gravel put on it, and it was yellow enough to be considered of the Imperial tint. It was strange to find ourselves with only a sheet of paper, and the sheet of paper with a hole in it too, between us and this so strictly guarded way. We could hear every word that was uttered by the men on duty, and there were some of them sitting just under our nose. We were taking the greatest care to be still, and only whispering with scarce a breath of sound, when to our horror we saw a banner man approach the door; the door opened and he entered, his clothes touching mine as he came in. He looked not to right or left, but disappeared into the back shop. It was a moment or so ere I could learn what it all meant; but it turned out that these men had been a long time on duty that day, and not having their accustomed pipe of opium, they were feeling and suffering much from its want; and knowing the shop this man had made a dive. The people of the shop explained that he would not tell of us even if he had chanced to notice that we were there, for he was committing a crime in coming in, and he would not inform on himself by telling about us. It turned out to be quite as they put it, for others came in during the night, and went out again, and they appeared to keep down their heads as if not wishing to see or be seen in passing. The shop seemed so well known by these men, and so many came in, that when a mandarin came past with some horsemen to inspect the road, and see that it was well guarded, he inquired of the men in front of us if all the people were prevented from looking. We laughed to hear the prompt answer, that none 'dared to do so.'

"At last the groups of cavalry came oftener and in larger numbers; and at last, nearly at twelve o'clock, the head of the procession appeared. The white horses and the banners, the high umbrellas and fans, looked pale and ghostlike in the dim light, for the clouds had covered the moon as if they had heard the declaration that no one dared to look. Notwithstanding this, the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The procession was not very long, but the dresses and appointments were splendid. First came a Prince on horseback; then forty-eight white ponies, with yellow housings, led by men in scarlet; the band, in scarlet, silent; thirty-two banners, forty-eight fans (big round things), two black umbrellas, two white ditto, six yellow ditto, six red ditto, two blue ditto, two embroidered yellow ditto, 192 lanterns (all these things carried by men in scarlet); Prince Kung, looking very handsome, on horseback, with his four-bearer chair carried beside him; the chair, yellow and gold, carried by sixteen coolies, all in scarlet (with bâtons), with sixteen spare coolies to relieve them (the chair apparently containing the bride); about 100 officials on horseback, in their best clothes; about 200 officials on foot. When the 200 lanterns went past, all decorated with Chinese characters for 'happiness,' that was the most effective part of the procession. Then came the golden tablets, followed by the Imperial umbrella and the bride's chair, this time with the Imperial bride within. There stood close to her chair a figure with a burning joss-stick. The first suggestion was one given in fun, that it was a light for the bride's pipe—a palpable impossibility, for there is no opening into the chair, and she is completely muffled up in the bridal dress. It turned out that this was an astronomer—or, rather, an astrologer, for his title is 'the inquiring-into-the-heavens official.' The joss-stick was all marked so as to indicate portions of time, and no doubt but he was timing the procession so as to arrive at the palace at some 'fortunate moment' which had been calculated beforehand.

"The whole thing was scarcely over when the door was besieged by the performers to get in and indulge. Before opening the door we passed through to the back again; and after another cup of tea we made for our quarters and found the streets of Peking deserted and quiet."

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

FOR NEXT YEAR.

Arrangements have been made to provide the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with Sketches of various matters of interest which are expected to take place, during the months that will ensue, in different parts of the world.

CHINA. The well-known Special Artist of this Journal, Mr. William Simpson, who has been sent out to China from England expressly for this service, will contribute Illustrations of the scenery, the great cities, the national habits and customs, and other characteristics of that vast Empire, as well as of the neighbouring countries in the Eastern Archipelago.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT will be traversed by Mr. Simpson on his way home; and in passing through California, British America, and the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic shores, he will be enabled to furnish a great number of Sketches, representing the aspects of those new countries, and their progress in social improvement.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND will be visited by a correspondent, who has already set forth on his voyage to the Antipodes, and who will procure fresh Illustrations of whatever may have recently occurred of local importance in the several provinces of those remoter British colonies.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA have lately engaged a large amount of public attention, owing to the adventures and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, and the mission of Sir Bartle Frere to put an end to the Zanzibar slave trade; the Proprietors of this Journal have therefore arranged for an early supply of Sketches from that quarter of the globe.

IN EUROPE, THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY is likely to be one of the most attractive subjects of notice after its opening in May; and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will employ Special Artists of competent knowledge and skill to represent the chief features of that Exhibition. A Special Correspondent has been sent to BERLIN, and Sketches illustrating the Manners and Customs of the People will appear from time to time; while at PARIS this Journal has a resident Correspondent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 26.

A general lull has this week followed the stormy agitation which distinguished the first fortnight of the month, although everything betokens an energetic resumption of hostilities between the Royalist and Republican parties when the Assembly, which has adjourned until Jan. 6, again meets.

The Committee of Thirty, charged with settling the fate of France so far as a Constitution is concerned, has been divided into two sub-committees. The first has been appointed to examine certain constitutional projects of the Duc Decazes, one of Henri V.'s most devoted adherents; and the second those of M. Martel Barthe, an Orleanist. Both sub-committees have held frequent meetings, but nothing has transpired concerning the subject of their debates. All that is known for certain is that last Saturday the first sub-committee expressed the opinion that it could not proceed with its work until it had examined M. Thiers and until the Government had furnished a project for constitutional reforms in accordance with its own views. This M. Dufaure, acting on the part of the Cabinet, has steadily declined to do; while, on the other hand, M. Thiers objects to appear before the sub-committee until the latter has decided what reforms are necessary.

On Sunday M. Thiers installed himself at the Elysée, where he intends to reside until the meeting of the Assembly. The President of the Republic has entertained most of the notabilities of the diplomatic and official worlds at dinner since his arrival in the capital, while his receptions, which are held every evening, have been numerous attended. There is some talk of his paying a visit to Calais, to witness some artillery experiments; but as yet nothing is definitely settled. This evening there is a grand dinner at the Elysée, at which all the high functionaries of the city of Paris will be present. The New-Year's-Day receptions will, however, not take place in Paris, but at the Hôtel de la Présidence at Versailles, M. Thiers making a special journey thither, and returning to the Elysée the same evening, so as to avoid the interpellations from hostile members of the Assembly which would certainly be put were he to receive the different State dignitaries anywhere else than in "the official capital of France."

No little sensation has been caused in Parisian society by the suicide of M. de Verrey, a member of the Jockey Club, and the attempts made by MM. Alexander Duval and Lucy to destroy themselves, which have succeeded each other with such startling rapidity during the past few days. M. de Verrey, who shot himself dead with a revolver, the whole six chambers of which he discharged into his breast, was well known in the sporting world, having been an owner of racehorses during the past twenty years. He had, however, been utterly ruined by some recent unfortunate sporting speculations, and to this cause his suicide is ascribed. The case of M. Duval is more extraordinary. He is the only son of the well-known butcher who made a large fortune by the cheap restaurants or bouillon establishments bearing his name. It would appear that he had fallen desperately in love with Mlle. Cora Pearl, and that he had completely ruined himself in gratifying her extravagance. Finding that he was no longer able to satisfy her caprices, Mlle. Pearl provoked a rupture, last Sunday week, by refusing to see him again. Although the servants had been instructed to deny him admittance, M. Duval succeeded in forcing his way into her salon, and, after a violent scene, took a pistol from his pocket and shot himself in the presence of Mlle. Pearl. The bullet lodged in his back, and for many days his life remained in danger, but he now appears to be in a fair way towards recovery. He is a handsome young man of twenty-five years of age, well known in Parisian society. Scarcely has the excitement which his attempted suicide caused in fashionable circles subsided than it is announced that M. Lucy, the son of an important financial functionary, has endeavoured to shoot himself at the Lyons railway station in consequence of a quarrel with his mistress. Happily, however, the wound, although inflicted in the region of the heart, is not considered likely to be fatal by the doctors attending him.

The inundations around Paris caused by the rising of the Seine and Marne have destroyed the homes of hundreds of poor families. A subscription started by the *Figaro* with the view of relieving the sufferers has already produced over £9000, of which some £2000 have been distributed to satisfy the most pressing wants. The Government has also taken the matter up, and prompt measures are being adopted to house and assist the destitute families. At present the Seine and Marne are rapidly sinking to their ordinary level.

The *Corsaire*, one of the most violent organs of the Radical party, has been suspended by order of General Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, who has also caused the first two numbers of a new Bonapartist publication, entitled *Le Gendarme*, to be seized.

SPAIN.

A bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico was introduced into the Congress on Tuesday and read amid loud cheers. A Commission is to fix the amount of the indemnity to be awarded—the State paying 40 per cent, the province of Porto Rico another 40 per cent, and the owners of the slaves sacrificing 20 per cent. Senor Zorrilla stated that the Government would introduce no reforms into Cuba while a single insurgent remained in the island. The Senate has approved the Clergy Donation Bill.

Senor Echegaray takes the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, Becerra that of Public Works, and Mosquera that for the Colonies.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of Estates has resolved, by a large majority, to resume the question of revising the Federal Constitution.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, having entirely recovered from the slight illness caught while out shooting, has left Rome for Naples. He was present at the reopening of San Carlo Theatre, on Monday.

Signor Ricotti, on Saturday, presented to the Chamber of Deputies the bill on the recruitment of the army, by the provisions of which all citizens are made personally liable to military service between the ages of eighteen and fifty. The Chambers closed on Saturday for the Christmas holidays.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has addressed a letter to Prince Bismarck relieving him, at his own request, of the office of President of the Prussian Ministry. Prince Bismarck will continue to act as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, when prevented from attending the sittings of the Ministry of State, will be authorised to vote through the agency of the President of the Imperial chancellery. The presidency of the Cabinet devolves upon the senior Minister of State, Herr von Roon.

Lord Odo Russell gave a ball last Saturday at the British Embassy, which was attended by a brilliant assembly. Prince Bismarck was present.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar-witch is suffering from an attack of typhus fever, but that there are no dangerous symptoms.

According to the *St. Petersburg Journal*, the Government, after mature reconsideration, has resolved in favour of the campaign against Khiva.

AMERICA.

A New York telegram announces that the Mixed Commission has adjourned until Jan. 6, after adjudicating on 130 British claims, most of which were rejected, including one of 23,000,000 dols.

It is stated that the claims of the Erie Railway Company upon Mr. Gould have been settled by the restitution of the whole amount—namely, over 9,000,000 dols. of real estate, and securities and cash to the value of 7,000,000 dols.

General Crook is prosecuting a vigorous campaign in Arizona against the warlike Apaches Indians. It is believed that these military operations will compel them to sue for peace this winter.

We have intelligence by Atlantic cable of a shocking railway accident in Pennsylvania. A passenger-train from Buffalo to Pittsburg, on Tuesday, broke through a bridge near Corry, Pennsylvania, the cars falling 30 ft. into the stream, and taking fire. Many passengers were killed and burnt. Nineteen dead bodies, some burnt beyond recognition, were taken from the wreck; thirty-five other persons were injured.

A very destructive conflagration is reported to have occurred, on Monday, at Portland, Oregon. Three entire blocks of buildings in the business portion of the city have been destroyed.

The King of the Sandwich Islands died on Christmas Day.

Mr. Fellows has been gazetted a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Australia.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, died in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., in his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. H. Wodehouse, Second Secretary of the Legation at Paris, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation at Athens.

Viscount P. Daru, the Third Secretary of the French Legation in Japan, has been accidentally drowned at Amé.

M. Thonissen, professor at the University of Louvain, and member of the Chamber, has been appointed president of the Royal Academy of Belgium for 1873.

A wealthy Mohammedan, Khajee Abdool Gunny, has given £10,000, and his son £5000, to carry a supply of pure water into the city of Dacca.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has awarded the Lalande Prize for Astronomy to Mr. Huggins, as an acknowledgment of his researches on the physical constitution of the stars, planets, comets, and nebulae.

The Rev. Robert Bruce, chairman of the Relief Committee at Ispahan, writes that in that city alone the assistance forwarded through Sir Moses Montefiore, President of the Jewish Board of Deputies, was the means of saving a thousand lives.

The Germania, an English packet-vessel, was wrecked last Saturday at the mouth of the Gironde. Twenty-five of those on board were drowned, and 102 saved, being conveyed in sloops to Rochelle, where they received every attention from the inhabitants.

By the Cape Mail we are informed of the constitution of a new Ministry, under the Premiership of Mr. Monteno, which is likely to find support from all parties. From the diamond-fields there is news of the finding of a stone weighing 238 carats—not, however, perfect, either in make or colour.

The *Melbourne Argus* reports the opening of the fourth Melbourne Exhibition of Natural Products and Works of Art on the 6th ult., and gives some details respecting this and the previous exhibitions, which show the rapid progress made by the colony of Victoria during the last few years.

From Alexandria we have news of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition. Conflicts had taken place with the natives, and, owing to the desertion of the porters attached to the expedition, the troops had been compelled to remain at Gondokoro with the baggage. The three steamers in which Sir Samuel Baker embarked at Gondokoro had not reached the lake.

From an Imperial mandate in the *Pekin Gazette*, it appears that the Emperor of China is about to terminate the regency of his mother and Tzi-An, "the first consort" of the late monarch, by assuming the reins of government. At the winter solstice of the present year the newly-married Emperor was to offer, for the first time personally, "the Great Sacrifice," and his astrologers have to find out "a lucky day in the first moon of next year" on which his Majesty may assume the personal government of the Empire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Overstone has sent a donation of £100 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society.

The annual Christmas concert by the professional students of the London Academy of Music took place last Saturday afternoon, in St. George's Hall, and was fully attended.

The next Term of the Working Men's College will begin on Monday, Jan. 6, and the Dean of Westminster has promised to deliver the introductory address to the students.

The new school buildings which have been erected on a site between Skinner-street and Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, were yesterday week opened in the presence of a numerous company, the Lord Mayor presiding.

At the seventeenth annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, on Monday evening, Sir John Pakington, M.P. who presided, spoke in high praise of the schools, which are capable of educating three hundred children. The subscriptions amounted to £1550.

The London and North-Western Railway have consented to an increased assessment for the poor's rate on their property situated in the parish of St. Pancras, thus putting an end to a long-standing cause of difference. The rate has hitherto been £2850, but they will in future pay £5500.

Mr. Holmes Coote, who long held the position of one of the most distinguished surgeons of the metropolis, died on Thursday morning. He was a Fellow of the Royal College, and had for a long time past held the post of senior surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

For lighting Limehouse church clock, the dials of which are the largest in London (except those of the great clock at the Houses of Parliament), the sum of £800 is required, of which £450 has been raised. As to the balance, Lady Burdett-Coutts has promised to pay half if the committee can raise a further sum of £175 before the end of January.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Mansion House committee engaged in raising a public fund towards the relief of the suf-

ferers by the recent disastrous inundations in Italy, it was announced that the total amount received was £5127, of which £3500 had been remitted to Italy up to that day towards the benevolent object in view. The committee before separating resolved to remit another £1000 forthwith.

The adaptability of the Crystal Palace for purposes of practical instruction has just been turned to good account by the committee of directors, who have decided upon the formation of engineering classes in connection with their School of Art, Science, and Literature. Workshops, machine-rooms, and offices have been fitted up in the south tower, and these are already supplied with the best engineering machinery.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 109,460, of whom 35,798 were in workhouses, and 73,662 received outdoor relief. Compared with the returns for the corresponding week in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 15,371, 35,615, and 43,015 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 630, of whom 450 were men, 148 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

The council of the Zoological Society have conferred their silver medal upon Mr. A. D. Bartlett, superintendent of the gardens in Regent's Park, in recognition of his services, and in commemoration of the birth and successful rearing of the young hippopotamus, born on Nov. 5. The bronze medal has been conferred on Michael Prescott and Arthur Thompson, the two keepers who had charge of the hippopotamus during the late eventful period.

Saturday last being St. Thomas's Day, the wardmotes of the city of London were held for the election of Common Councilmen. The old members, as a rule, were re-elected. In Aldgate, on Monday, Mr. C. S. Stewart was elected in place of Mr. Teulon, resigned. In the ward of Cheap Mr. Chas. Bell fills the place vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jonathan Thorp, Sir John Bennett being at the head of the poll and Mr. Bell second. In Vintry the vacancy was caused by the retirement of Mr. Burke, and Mr. Clapton was elected in his place.

A pastoral from Archbishop Manning was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in the diocese of Westminster, in which attention was drawn to the long-continued rains, "forewarning us of many impending evils: pestilence and scarcity of food, and heavier toil with less return; and all these things with our long winter already upon us." The Archbishop, therefore, suggested certain alterations in the prayers used in his diocese, "with the intention of asking that the just judgments of God may be averted."

The Court of the Haberdashers' Company has granted five exhibitions of £50 each, for three years, to assist the holders in their further educational or professional pursuits, and £150 was voted to assist the education of children and grandchildren of liverymen. The same company has under its management five schools, new schemes for which are progressing with the Endowed Schools Commissioners. By that for Aske's charity it is proposed to extend the present school accommodation to 600 boys and girls at Hoxton, and 550 at Hatcham.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Sir Donald M'Leod was resumed on Saturday. Witnesses having been called to speak to some of the incidents of the fatal occurrence, the representatives of several railways discussed with Captain Tyler propositions for the construction of a continuous step to the carriages, uniform in height from the rails and in distance from the platform. The practicability of such an arrangement is likely to be mentioned in Captain Tyler's report to the Board of Trade.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 19th Surrey Rifles took place last Saturday evening at the Horns Assembly Rooms. Lieutenant-Colonel Labrow presented the prizes, and said that the efficient numbers 563; of these 358 were extra efficient, and thirty-one were proficient, including seven officers. The corps was in a most flourishing condition. Sergeant-Major Ellwood, who had won a battalion prize, was received with applause, and Colonel Labrow spoke highly of his zeal and energy. The "three stars" for the best shot in the battalion were won by Sergeant Sexby for the third successive year. Colour-Sergeant Capern came next.

The Westmoreland Scholarship and the Potter Exhibition were competed for, on Monday, at the Royal Academy of Music. The results were as follow:—Westmoreland Scholarship—Miss Emma L. Beasley elected; Miss Annie Butterworth, Miss Jessie Goode, and Miss Harford highly commended. Potter Exhibition—Miss Florence A. Baglehole elected; Miss Mary Taylor highly commended; Miss Clara Whomes, Miss Annie Martin, and Miss Annie J. Turner commended. Mendelssohn Scholarship—Mr. Eaton Fanning unanimously elected by the Mendelssohn Foundation Committee and the Committee of the Royal Academy of Music.

Large numbers of persons who like to see how the poor laws are administered went, on Wednesday, to St. Marylebone Workhouse, which is under the charge of Mr. G. E. Douglas. Every ward was beautifully decorated, the guardians having authorised a private fund to contribute luxuries which cannot legally "come out of the rates," and these luxuries included flowers, pictures, festoons, with packets of tea, tobacco, and snuff. At Southall, where there are large schools, the same enjoyments were provided, with all the traditional luxuries and fare of the season. What was done at Marylebone was done at all the other London workhouses.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a letter was read from Downing-street stating that Mr. Gladstone required some further information with regard to the scheme of the board for the abolition of the bridge tolls. The chairman and deputy-chairman are preparing the answer. Some improvements on the Thames Embankment were decided at the same meeting. The unsightly fencing of wood in front of the Temple Gardens is to be replaced, at a cost of £7000, by an iron ornamental railing with stone base; and it was left to Mr. W. H. Smith to approve designs for seats on the Embankment, which the board had submitted—twenty seats, in the case of his approval, to be obtained by the board at the hon. member's expense.

A remarkable entertainment in its way was given by Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Chief Magistrate of the City invited the whole of his relations, 210 in number, to dine with him, and 186 of them accepted the invitation and were present on the occasion. His father, now in his eighty-third year, had the gratification of dining at the same table with his thirteen sons and daughters, forty-nine grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren. The Lord Mayor was supported by his four sons and four daughters, his four brothers and six sisters, seventeen nephews, twenty-two nieces, twenty-nine cousins, and one grandson. On the other hand, the Lady Mayoress was surrounded by her stepmother, four brothers, three sisters, twelve nephews, twelve nieces, and forty-one cousins. Thirty-four years ago Mr. Alderman Wilson, when Lord Mayor, gave a similar entertainment to his relations in the same hall.



THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, VERSAILLES, DURING THE DEBATE ON THE DISSOLUTION.



PRIVATE THEATRICALS: MISS HARDCASTLE IN "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

Among all the amusements and pastimes, all the gaieties and festivities of this beneficent holiday-season (that is, alas, rushing by so swiftly!), is there one that offers more unmixed pleasure than private theatricals? Good digestion will not always wait on appetite; the oldest wine and the smoothest punch are not always safeguards against headache and the doctor; we are not all young enough to trip on the light fantastic toe, and the dances of the present day seem expressly designed to distress and discourage middle-aged folk of ordinary activity. Even the charms of music will pall upon the ear; and as for public and professional acting, many of us can no longer sit out a night's performance unless it be to see the little ones' rapture at the pantomime. But private theatricals have no drawback whatever; they are equally enjoyable by all; the fun is shared alike by actors and actresses, whether principals, secondaries, or even supernumeraries, by the audience both old and young, and by the musicians, if there has been the ambition to provide an "orchestra;" for are not all, audience as well as performers, playing a part for the common pleasure? The defects of the dramatis personæ, the blunders, the omissions, the promptings, the imperfect make-ups, the exits and entries at the wrong time, the breakdowns, are all enjoyed even more than their successes—but enjoyed by criticism so good-natured as to amount almost to flattery. How sweet it is either to give or receive applause from dear relatives and friends! Then, in private theatricals one is often surprised by discovering genuine histrionic aptitudes where one would least expect to find them. We ourselves happen to know a most potent, grave, and reverend editor who in acting a charade—that pleasant impromptu, but most irregular species of drama—will transform himself into a maiden aunt, a Barnum, a villain, a quack doctor, or other broadly comic personage, with a boylike gusto and self-forgetfulness, an ability and alacrity marvellous to behold. We know, too, a little maiden who, except for a mischievous twinkle now and then in her beautiful brown eyes, is in ordinary life as gentle and shy as a fawn, yet who can upon occasion play the part of a pert, coquettish, spoiled beauty to absolute perfection. Many other instances we could name; indeed, it is a question whether some of our professionals could not take a lesson in natural simplicity from certain amateurs we could name. The illustration of "Private Theatricals" we have engraved tells its own story too well to require comment. The scene is laid in an old country house, the construction, furniture, and appointments of which lend themselves admirably to realise the "old-fashioned house" of Goldsmith's delightful play, "She Stoops to Conquer." The daughter of the house takes the part of Miss Hardcastle. She has certainly all the requisite personal charms, and she has only to supplement a little "gauze and French frippery," and adopt the Dolly Varden jacket and bonnet she wore last summer to dress the part as appropriately. We may suppose her to be entering the room when, dressed "as returning from walking," Hastings introduces his "modest" friend Marlow, her future husband.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Edward Armitage has been elected a Royal Academician in place of Mr. H. Pickersgill, who has voluntarily passed to the list of honorary retired Academicians. The vacant places for associates will be filled up next month.

The plate offered by the Art-Union of London to subscribers for 1873 has been published, and is one of the most commendable ever produced by the society, alike as regards the high character of the work selected for reproduction and the excellence of the engraving. The plate, which is by the late Mr. W. Holl, is from the picture "Rebekah," by Mr. F. Goodall, R.A. The subject represented is that of the meeting of Abraham's servant with Rebekah. The intent expression of the maiden, with one hand placed with meditative gesture to her chin, gazing, as it were, into the futurity of her prophetic destiny, as the "mother of thousands of millions," in whose seed "all the nations of the earth should be blessed," is very finely conceived. Hardly less so is the attitude of the man. He has sunk on one knee, as he might not unnaturally do merely for the convenience of fastening the bracelet round the wrist of her to whom he was sent on so important an errand. But the position is also suggestive of Oriental habits of respectful observance, and in accordance, doubtless, with what the painter has himself witnessed at this day in the East, whilst it is entirely appropriate to the words of the sacred text which describe the man as "wondering at her, he held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or not." The lamented engraver executed his task in a manner that entitles this plate to rank as one of his most successful efforts.

The principal prizes given by the Science and Art Department this year to the head-masters of the schools of art in the United Kingdom in which "the general amount of work, considered with reference to the number of students under instruction, should be found after the examinations to be most satisfactory," have been awarded as follows:—Louisa Gann, Bloomsbury, £50. John Parker, St. Martin's; Charles D. Hodder, Edinburgh; and A. A. Bradbury, Hanley, £40 each. W. J. Muckley, Manchester; D. W. Raimbach, Birmingham; J. P. Bacon, Stoke-upon-Trent; J. S. Rawle, F.S.A., Nottingham; and W. H. Soules, Sheffield, £30 each. The recipients of minor prizes we have not space to name.

A considerable advance has been made in this country in recent years towards the freer employment, as in the olden time, of true fine art for decorative purposes, especially in the department of painting on pottery. A further development of this branch of so-called "art-manufacture" has lately been made through several competent artists having been induced to lend their aid; among others, Messrs. W. S. Coleman, S. Marks, R. A. Ludovici, J. Miles, Whiteford, and Bouquet. The often admirable results attending their efforts may be inspected in about fifty examples which are on view for a short time at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket.

It has been decided to devote space next year in the East Picture Gallery of the International Exhibition, South Kensington, to British sculpture. A situation less favourable than the "quadrants," where the sculpture was placed last year, could hardly have been chosen. The Commissioners have also resolved to include in each annual exhibition of the fine arts a representation of the works of one or more artists who have died in the preceding ten years. Special space will be set apart for such a representation. It is resolved that the works of Messrs. Philip and Creswick shall be exhibited next year.

The second annual exhibition of pictures instituted by the Liverpool Corporation closed on Saturday week, after a most successful season, the sales exceeding £5000. The Corporation invested £600 in purchases.

Lord R. Leveson-Gower on Thursday week presided at the distribution of prizes to the numerous art-students of both sexes at the South Kensington schools. The proceedings were highly interesting.

NEW BOOKS.

An interesting series of sketches and a useful array of facts and suggestions rather than a profound study of character are to be found in *Estimates of the English Kings*: by J. Langton Sanford (Longmans). The kings appraised range in number from William the Conqueror to George III., both inclusive. The author, at the outset, dwells at some length, and with just and almost pathetic earnestness, upon the isolated position which is the lot of kings, and which "ought to some extent to modify our estimate of their character," so that, perhaps, he who, as a man, would have deserved to swing at Tyburn, may, as a king, have been not unworthy of Westminster Abbey. Of William the Conqueror we are told that "he was not a good man, and, with all his success, he was not a happy man; but he was too great a man to be an absolutely wicked man, and the awe with which he inspired all around him was saved from becoming hate by a mastering consciousness of the presence of something good in his nature and a suspicion of possible good in his ultimate purpose." William Rufus is weighed in the balance very skilfully and impartially and not found wanting so much as is generally supposed. Henry I. was "the wise, calculating, anxious, unloved and unloving Henry Beaulerc, the Student-King, who feared men not a little, but who made all men fear him still more." Stephen "was no King; he was only the first and the last of the barons." Henry II., difficult as it is to understand his complex nature and form an unimpeachable opinion, "was, beyond dispute, a King." Richard I. is regarded with more favour than the tone of modern writers would have led us to expect; and we are told that there is "little reason for wondering, with one of the chroniclers, that the people were contented under Richard's scorpions, while they had murmured under his father Henry's rods." Poor John, whose whitewasher has not yet been discovered, "was an able man, incapable of using his abilities except to his own destruction; a crafty man without sagacity; a suspicious man without insight; a learned man without wisdom; a rash man without courage; an obstinate man without firmness; a social man without sympathy; and an evil man without shame." Henry III., known as Henry of Winchester, was "too weak a man to be either a good man or a bad man. As a King he was simply worthless." Edward I. is awarded a rank not much inferior to that claimed for him by the author of "The Greatest of the Plantagenets." Edward II. "was not an essentially feeble character, but a feeble and bad copy of a higher type of mind;" and "it is enough condemnation of him to say that he was his father's son, and yet that he died hated and despised by the English nation." Edward III. "must in justice be estimated by reference to his earlier years . . . and he will not then, probably, be judged wholly unworthy of the title of the greatest Royal leader of the whole of English society, as well as the first hero-King of the whole English nation." Richard II. is considered rather a difficult character to tackle; and it is surmised that his mind gave way under "the reaction from tutelage." Henry IV. was "ower bad for blessing and over good for banning." Henry V., known as Henry of Monmouth, was "a Bayard, a statesman, and a fanatic;" but, "above all, in everything that he said or did, a King and an Englishman." Henry VI., or Henry of Windsor, "inherited from his grandfathers on both sides a diseased constitution," played, as a helpless tool, "the part of a good king who lent his name and seeming assent to all evil," and left "behind him the double reputation of a saint at whose tomb miracles were said to be worked . . . and of one of the most worthless Sovereigns that have sat on the English throne." Edward IV. "was a shrewd but unscrupulous man of the world, with the aptitudes and instincts of a great conqueror and a profound statesman, and with the sense of responsibility and self-reliance of a self-made king, but with the tastes of an easy and selfish man of pleasure, and with the habits of a rone." Of Edward V. "it would be absurd to give any estimate." Richard III. is found to be a far from easy study; but he is pronounced to have been "no deliberate villain, and not in natural disposition evil-minded or cruel;" his temperament rendered him unfit for supreme power; but he would probably have played an excellent second fiddle to the first of his brother Edward. Henry VII., or Henry of Richmond, was, in moral character, about on a par with Richard III., but was "one of the most skilful and far-sighted of our rulers." Henry VIII. was, as it were, a function of his physical condition; so that, when that became deranged, "his manliness degenerated into grossness, his self-confidence and self-will into tyranny, and his boisterous temperament towards brutality;" and, as for his capacity "as a man and a ruler," we may say "that he was nobler and better in his general intentions than in anything that he actually did." Edward VI. probably did the best he was likely to do for his country when he went down to an early grave. Mary "understood nothing of the people over whom she ruled, or of the times in which she was called upon to be a ruler." Elizabeth had her father's headstrong will "modified into a feminine wilfulness," and her grandfather's "patient and hesitating" thoughtfulness "intensified into a hampering and tormenting irresolution," but "in mental capacity" she is declared to have "excelled both;" and "it is only on an intellectual basis, using the term in its widest sense, that her reputation as one of the very greatest of English Sovereigns must, after all, be built up and established." James I. is frankly admitted to have been already "done;" and the reader is almost recommended to neglect our author and "overhaul," as Captain Cuttle would have said, the "Fortunes of Nigel." Charles I. was "a faithful and uxorious husband to a self-willed and unfeeling wife;" but he "forfeited all claim to be called a good man, whilst he must unhesitatingly be adjudged a weak and bad King." Oliver, whom it is a pleasure to meet, in spite of "pedantic prejudice," boldly placed "among the Sovereigns of England," is described as having been "wise before his age," but "wise with a full consideration of the feelings and requirements of his age." Richard Cromwell, whom it is no great pleasure to meet, offers the author an opportunity of noticing, as he has before noticed, "how unfavourable to greatness, or at least the recognition of greatness, is the position of the son of a distinguished man." Charles II. is represented in a somewhat new light; but the conclusion is that "he had the ability to have set his stamp upon the age: he only succeeded in obliterating himself." James II.'s reputation "would have been highest if he had been confined to the seclusion of private life; it would have been fairly good if he had been a permanent under-secretary in a public office; it was very indifferent as a statesman; it is calamitously evil as a Sovereign." William III., or William of Nassau, "with all his drawbacks, moral and intellectual," was "not only a high-minded and able statesman, but essentially a noble man." Anne, "though she was one of the best-intentioned and most conscientious of our Sovereigns, was at the same time one of the least able and most commonplace." George I. "desired to do justice; he kept his word sacredly, he had unquestionable physical courage, and he was morally brave so far as his lights allowed him to see wherein moral courage lay. If his understanding was limited and his edu-

cation sadly deficient, he had the sense to choose able and well-meaning councillors. . . . If he was but an indifferent Christian, he was, at any rate, an honest King." George II. was laughable for his absurdities, but earned the description "of an earnest, well-meaning, intelligent man, and of an honest though not a very dignified Sovereign." George III., whose predisposition towards insanity is most fairly brought forward as a ground for a modified judgment, is dismissed with the severe but, perhaps, not unmerited judgment that "if we assign his duplicity to the influence of disease we may, on the whole, pronounce him to have been a good man; but it is impossible not to regard him, as far as statesmanship is concerned, as one of the most inefficient and unfortunate of our rulers."

The process of iconoclasm is carried on, with no diminution of interest and no relaxation of strict inquiry and of severe justice, in the lately-published second volume of *The History of Napoleon the First*, by P. Lanfrey (Macmillan and Co.). It is impossible, as you read it, not to think of the passionless proceedings characteristic of inquests and post-mortem examinations. It is impossible, also, not to see once more in the mind's eye that scene which was but recently enacted in Paris, when the grandchildren of those who had worshipped the great Corsican came out to gratify mere curiosity, whilst the resources of science were being coolly and philosophically employed for pulling down the column in the Place Vendôme. From 1800 to 1806 is the period embraced in the new volume; and of the events which are recorded, elucidated, and criticised, the most interesting to an Englishman are, no doubt, those that are connected with the Treaty of Amiens, with the agitation aroused in 1803 against England, with the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, with the trial and proscription of Moreau, with the "invincible armada of Boulogne," and with the battle of Trafalgar. It is well known that history repeats itself; and, at any rate, national characteristics certainly crop up again at every recurrence of similar occasions, and cannot be definitively expelled even by the most violent use of the fork. The cry of "à Berlin!" is still ringing in our ears as we read, at p. 247, how "the town of Amiens, in anticipation of future victories, did not hesitate to erect over the gate through which the First Consul passed a triumphal arch with this inscription—'Chemin de l'Angleterre!'" and the vision of a mansion at Chislehurst rises before us as we go on to the passage where it is remarked that "this road, which he continued to follow, without knowing it, when he entered Vienna, Berlin, and Moscow as a conqueror, was to be longer than he expected, and to be celebrated by innumerable prodigies; but at the extremity of the triumphal avenue, if his eye had been able to pierce the darkness of the future, he would have perceived with dismay not the victory that he dreamed of, but the Bellerophon, motionless and waiting for its guest." As to the "medal with the head of the Emperor crowned with laurels on one side and on the other the image of Hercules stifling the giant Antæus in his arms" and bearing "the motto, 'Descente en Angleterre,' and underneath, in small letters, 'frappée à Londres en 1804,'" it is, unless memory be unusually deceptive, no new discovery and hardly deserved the prominent position given to it or the note (at p. 452) containing the solemn assurance that "one of these medals is in England, and Lord Stanhope, who is my authority for this curious fact, possesses a copy of it." Memory whispers that the "curious fact" has been so long a matter of notoriety as to stand in no need of Lord Stanhope's special authority; but, of course, memory may be mistaken. As for the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, that black business appears to have been investigated and laid bare in so thorough a manner that no unbiassed, or rather penetrable, mind can for the future have any doubt but that Napoleon was guilty of the innocent blood. "In the catastrophe of Vincennes," says our author, "there was neither accident, nor confusion, nor mistake; everything in it was conceived, premeditated, and combined with artistic care, and anyone must have let prejudice destroy common-sense who accepts the stories invented by the criminal himself." As regards the battle of Trafalgar, an Englishman may be expected to know it by heart, so far as his own side is concerned, even from the significant remark that "as to Captains, who during the fight are unable to perceive the Admiral's signal, they cannot do amiss if they place their vessel alongside a vessel of the enemy" and the simple signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," down to the fatal shot from the maintop of the Redoubtable, and the turning of victory into mourning; but it is well to change one's point of view, put on French spectacles, and sympathise with Villeneuve. And it must be confessed that French spectacles, as manufactured by our author, are sufficiently achromatic and show things with more than ordinary clearness and truthfulness. It is plain that Villeneuve was overmatched and went like a lamb to the slaughter, an easy prey to his enemies and a victim sacrificed by those who should have been his friends; and his fate, sad and touching indeed, but far from heroic, was at least a contradiction of his master's brutal taunt "that Villeneuve 'would sacrifice everything provided he saved his skin.'" On one point the author makes certain observations which many persons will be sorry to find proceeding from so considerable an authority, and which assuredly are open to grave dispute. At p. 309 he says, "Authority usurped by force is always open to assault, and recourse to it becomes still more unassailable when such authority has plainly placed itself above the law, and is beyond the reach of any legal action. Each citizen then becomes its legitimate judge, and justice, banished from institutions, again finds itself in the conscience of every individual, its first and indestructible sanctuary." The words italicised, read by the light of what has before been advanced to the effect that "it is in vain that a power called into existence by a stroke of violence endeavours to rob its adversaries of the arm of which it has itself made use," seem to justify that private assassination from a charge of which the author has previously somewhat speciously defended a band of his favourites. *Tu quoque* is always a bad argument; and it is subversive of all law and order to justify a doctrine which would leave the vindication of outraged society to the more or less hare-brained enterprise of self-constituted judges and executioners. It has been before remarked, and it may now be repeated, that the translation which "has been made with the sanction of the author," is for the most part excellent reading. Now and then, however, there is a curious expression which raises a smile. At p. 506, for instance, we read of somebody who "had been insulted on several occasions by the *Moniteur* as the last of assassins," which ought, of course, to be "the worst," a by no means uncommon meaning of *le dernier*, an adjective not confined to order of time.

The spirit of the partisan is carefully banished from *Cabinet Portraits: Sketches of Statesmen*, by T. W. Reid (Henry S. King and Co.). The portraits are twenty-eight in number, and are all, with the exception of just a couple, more or less correct likenesses of celebrities now living. Lords and Commons, Government and Opposition, are presented cheek by jowl, and are sketched off in the very happiest manner, without any appearance of flattery, and cer-

tainly without any sign of malice. Most people would guess that the author's own views are Conservative; nevertheless, a Democratic friend could not possibly have given a more candid, appreciative, and even generous picture of "the people's tribune," Mr. John Bright. Whoso is discontented with the lineaments of Mr. Disraeli will be satisfied with those of Mr. Gladstone; if the Earl of Derby appear to have more or less than justice done him, let the grumbler turn away to contemplate the winning features of Lord Granville; let him who has any fault to find with the "drawing" of Mr. Lowe find solace for his ruffled feelings in the artistic handling of Mr. Hardy; and, if there be any objection to Lord Cairns, everything will be atoned for by Lord Westbury. Indeed, the volume contains something that must please everybody, and very little, if anything, that can displease anybody. It may be that there is no wonderful and startling effect produced by the adoption of a peculiar posture or by an original and striking management of light; but there are good tone, sufficient colour, and a genial manner.

The example set by a noble-minded, imperial heathen may have had something to do with the production of *A Layman's Sermons Addressed to Himself*, by John W. Mollett, B.A., Oxon (Publishing Company); at any rate, the great Marcus Aurelius is well known to have written "sermons addressed to himself." And if it should be affirmed that the heathen has beaten the Christian out of the field—not only in quantity but also in quality, not only in matter but also in manner, not only in originality but in depth, and breadth, and philosophical grandeur—it must, nevertheless, be admitted that it was more easy at the date of the "thundering legion" to be original than it is now; that distance lends enchantment, even in the case of writings; and that the Christian has, at any rate, managed to place upon his pages many things worthy of being remembered. "As to the collection of poetry that leads up to them," Marcus Aurelius, who was a stern Stoic, would hardly have given way so far as "to petition that it may be read with indulgence and sympathy;" and as for the less stoical Christian, few will deny that many versifiers who have met with acceptance might with more reason have claimed (if they did not claim) indulgence.

NOVELS.

The gift of story-telling, in a double sense, is exemplified to quite a remarkable degree in *The Eustace Diamonds*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall); for not only is the reader's interest sustained, notwithstanding the almost total absence of plot, with truly marvellous skill, but it is doubtful whether there be in existence any book, of three or more, or fewer, volumes, in which the words "lie," and "liar" could be found recurring with such "damnable iteration." The novel is kept alive, and very much alive, by the great variety of personages hit off in the author's own happy manner; by a constant change of the relative situations; by the introduction of such useful accessories as a long but exciting piece of fox-hunting (combined with fortune-hunting); by such representations of aristocratic persons, feelings, manners, and languages as are calculated to make even "the great unwashed" feel quite at home; and by a seldom or never flagging vigour of style and a moderate use of irony. The story of the diamonds is soon told. A sort of Becky Sharp, only of greater beauty, less wits, and better birth, is left, after a short and heartless marriage, with the title of Lady Eustace, with a handsome income, and a certain amount of jewellery, amongst which is a diamond necklace. She, being a born "liar," to use the author's favourite word, declares that the necklace, worth ten thousand pounds, was given to her, as her very own, by her late husband. The Eustaces' family solicitor, without exactly calling the lady a "liar" (much to the reader's astonishment), assures her that she must be mistaken, as her late husband had no power to give away what was either an heirloom, or something distinguishable therefrom only by a legal eye, and plainly calls upon her to give up the necklace. It is then a case of "pull devil, pull baker," pull attorney, pull "liar;" and the vicissitudes of the diamonds, whilst the lady refuses to part with them and the solicitor expresses a determination to have them, give an opportunity for weaving an extensive and ingenious fabric. It is probable that the reader would really, as Lady Eustace pretended to, wish, at an early part of the story, that the diamonds were sunk at the bottom of the sea and in oblivion, if it were not for the manner in which what should be primary and titular has been subordinated to what is secondary and episodical. However, after a great deal of sparring, flitting, "proposing," and "backing out," deception, perjury, and two robberies, we discover how Lady Eustace gets rid of the weary diamonds; and she herself is married, for her sins, to the Rev. Mr. Emilius. It is curious that, at p. 352 of the third volume, the author should call "our heroine" the very lady he has at p. 27 of the first volume deposed from that rank, saying, "that there shall be any heroine the historian will not take upon himself to assert; but if there be a heroine, that heroine shall not be Lady Eustace." The "historian" has been obliged to eat his own words; Frankenstein has been unable to control his own monster; the "liar" certainly is the heroine of this story.

If anything could—but, of course, nothing ever can—make man altogether forswear woman, it would be the picture drawn of an aggravating angel in *At His Gates*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Tinsley Brothers). She, in defiance of her mother and of everybody else, marries the man of her choice; is "at the very height of comfort;" has "a pretty house, one pretty child, a little reserve of money," slowly but pleasantly accumulating; is better off in every respect than she deserves to be, for her husband is devoted to her; "and still," to quote the words of a favourite song, "she isn't 'appy!" She has "come down, out of her sphere," forsooth, which lay somewhere amongst the money-bags, to marry a painter, and she is annoyed to find that he is not a Raphael or a Titian. Yet he is fairly successful, a certain Associate at the next vacancy, and likely to be before long an Academician. But she sighs for the genius that takes the world by storm; and, moreover, she finds that her dining-room makes her "pride wince." The poor husband guesses from her manner that she considers him what Americans would call "very small potatoes," and feels that he must do something to gratify her by obtaining either genius or wealth. The former article, being solely an innate gift, is, of course, out of the question; so he concentrates his mind upon the latter. He enters into commercial speculation, and is consequently soon found "seeking a watery grave." Such accommodation is usually discovered without much difficulty; but it is worth while to learn from the novel what obstacles may sometimes obtrude themselves. The story, as the author's name would lead one to expect, is very well written; and, though the aggravating angel's character, as described at the outset, is a sort of bar to sympathy, so far as she personally is concerned, the author has managed by a change of heroine very nearly to perform the impossible feat of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Sprightliness of manner and vigorous handling of the descriptive pen carry the reader unresistingly through the

three volumes entitled *Woman's Triumph*, by Lady Hardy (Tinsley Brothers). It is one of the bigamous stories which are so much in vogue; and the title, if it means anything in particular, foreshadows, probably, the triumphant way in which the real wife recovers her husband, when he has been released by the novelist's ruthless hands from an encumbrance in the shape of a most charming young lady, who expiates by an early death the crime of quite innocently and unintentionally creating a complication in the story. Some readers may be of opinion that a man's rather than a woman's triumph is celebrated, seeing that the hero is suffered to be united in holy matrimony with two perfectly unexceptionable ladies during the lifetime of both, and, nevertheless, comes out of the scrape without even a friendly interview with any legal authority. "My proper place," he himself confesses, "is in the dock;" and, instead of that, he "finishes," to borrow a horsey phrase, in the arms of the peerless Philippa. That the story is occasionally extravagant may be admitted, but that it is occasionally admirable is not to be denied.

A very beautiful tale, sympathetically and readably translated, is *Fleurange*, by Mrs. Augustus Craven, translated from the French by Emily Bowles (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It belongs to fiction of that high order which really does one, or ought to do one, good; for, though earthly joys and worldly comforts are by no means ignored, there is a total absence of coarse, sordid, mundane, and worldly-wise sentiment. It is a picture of real life, and yet it is as far above the clever sketches ordinarily received under that name as the house of prayer is above the den of thieves, the love of another above the love of self, the language of the heart above the language of the lips, the music that touches the heart above the music that inspires the feet. It is prose; and yet there pervades it a spirit of simple poetry. Besides all this there are, for English readers, freshness and originality about the persons, places, and scenes; and there are, for all readers, purity of tone and many literary graces.

There is in a name quite enough, no doubt, to send an inquisitive throng after *Albert Lunel*, by the late Lord Brougham (Charles H. Clarke); and it is doubtful whether that throng would be increased by a favourable, or diminished by an unfavourable, estimate of the work. Nobody, however, would be led by it to suppose that the late Lord Brougham mistook his career when he devoted himself to other pursuits than novel-writing, or that he would, under any circumstances, have successfully disputed the palm with the Wizard of the North.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

One old dramatic institution still resists the efforts of our innovating age. In the Westminster Play what may be called the time-honoured peculiarities of pronunciation are maintained, though it is pretty certain that the sound of Latin, pronounced as it has been for some generations at Westminster, must appear hideously modern to many a Norman and Saxon ghost in the neighbouring cloisters, and must make many an old English monk, lying buried in the precincts, turn in his grave. However, the Westminster Play still flourishes exceedingly, as can be almost reproachfully testified by one who underwent partial suffocation in the "old dormitory" on the 19th inst., when the annual histrionics were commenced with a neat and particularly well-spoken prologue (Rawson), and brought to a conclusion with an unusually good epilogue, which gave occasion for three Emperors, three Red Republicans, three policemen, and three of Mr. J. S. Mill's "persons," all very well got up, to conceal from a great number of the audience, under the impenetrable disguise of Latin elegiacs, some very fair satire, directed against certain questions of the day. The "play" was the "Brothers," or "Adelphi," adapted from the Greek (one had almost said the French) of Diphilus by the late Publius Terentius Afer; and the story of it may be briefly set forth, Anglicised, as follows:—There are two sets of "brothers," all related and all named Jones. Paul and Davy Jones, both advanced in years, are, respectively, father and uncle of Tom and Harry Jones, both in the bloom of youth. Paul and Davy, there is some internal evidence in the play to show, began life in much the same fashion, and succeeded in much the same manner, as the famous Whittington, Lord Mayor of London. Paul marries and begets two sons; Davy remains a bachelor. Paul is left a widower, and retires with his younger child, Harry, to a suburban farm; whilst his elder child, Tom, goes to Davy Jones, by whom he is adopted and brought up as a "young blood" about town. Harry is in a position somewhat similar to that of the youth, well known to spouting schoolboys, whose name was "Norval on the Grampian Hills;" and the paternal anxiety to keep the lad at home had about equal success in each instance. Harry visits the town, sees a pretty face, falls in love with it, and is in despair at finding that it belongs to a maiden who is carefully shut up within doors. But the sympathising Tom, like a "young blood" as he is, forces his way, with a faithful henchman at his heels, into the very house where his brother's flame is—unwillingly, you may be sure—lying hid; beats, Mohock-like, her infamous guardian; and carries her off in open triumph. But such things cannot be done in the face of day without attracting some attention; and the gallant Tom is naturally supposed to be carrying off the maiden on his own account. News thereof accordingly announced to the lady whose daughter Tom is engaged to marry, who, "though poor, has her feelings," and who could show the most incontrovertible reasons, not unconnected with obsterical requirements on the part of her as yet unmarried daughter, for believing anything about Tom's "goings on." The scene depicted in the Illustration is the second of the third act. The lady (P. G. L. Webb), accompanied by a nurse (A. W. W. Wynn), overhears her faithful henchman (W. A. L. P. Evans), who is on his way to tell her what he thinks he has found out, inveighing like a madman, to her and the nurse's astonishment and alarm, against some "scoundrel" unknown to them, and discovered on inquiry to be "their own" Tom. According to George Colman's version, the henchman is saying—

Oh! that I had all
That villain-family before me now,
That I might vent my indignation on them
While yet it boils within me! There is nothing
I'd not endure to be revenged on them.
First I'd tread out the stinking snuff his father,
Who gave the monster being; and then that villain
Who urged him to it—how I'd tear him! First,
I'd seize him round the waist and lift him high.
Then dash his head against the ground, and strew
The pavement with his brains. For young Tom Jones,
I'd tear his eyes out, and then tumble him
Head foremost down some precipice. The rest
I'd rush on, drag, crush, trample underfoot.

And admirably did the young actor (Evans) represent the comically exaggerated rage of the faithful henchman. Of course "all's well" ultimately, for it "ends well;" and so well that Davy Jones, the easy-going bachelor, is induced to commit matrimony for no better reason, as the commentators seem to suppose, than "to oblige Benson." We give the cast:—

Demea ..	H. D. S. Vidal.	Sostrata ..	P. G. L. Webb.
Micio ..	H. S. Otter.	Canthara ..	A. W. W. Wynn.
Sannio ..	C. J. R. Le Mesurier.	Geta ..	W. A. L. P. Evans.
Aschinius ..	W. S. Rawson.	Hegio ..	W. Brinton.
Syrus ..	F. G. Randolph.	Dromo ..	W. C. Ryde.
Ctesipho ..	A. L. Ryde.		
		Persona Muta.	
		Parmeno ..	C. F. Brickdale.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DERBY.

On Tuesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales passed through Derby on their way to Chatsworth. They were received by the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Hartington, Lady Louisa Egerton, Lord Belper, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Mayor and Corporation of the town, and many other persons of rank or official position. They were conducted through the town to the Drill Hall, where their Royal Highnesses distributed prizes to the boys of the Grammar School and to the pupils of the School of Art. A Latin ode having been pronounced by Hobson primus, and an English ode by Harkness, the Head Master, the Rev. W. Clark, in a short and effective speech, proposed a vote of thanks to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, in his reply, said:—

I have had great pleasure in presiding to-day and distributing the prizes to the successful competitors of the Derby School. This school, as you know, is one of the oldest in the kingdom—though, I am afraid, one of the poorest endowed. Still, it has always borne the highest reputation, which I feel convinced it will continue to maintain. To the young men to whom I have had the pleasure of distributing prizes allow me to offer my most hearty congratulations, and I trust they may continue to go on as they are doing now. I do so they will be successful in whatever profession they enter. I will not detain you longer, but thank you once more for the kind reception you have given us this day, and also tender to the Mayor our cordial thanks for the hearty reception we have received in our progress through Derby.

The Prince and Princess had a very enthusiastic reception, notwithstanding the bad weather. Early in the morning the trains from Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Chesterfield were filled to excess, and hundreds of conveyances from the more rural portions of Derbyshire came into the town. The whole of the principal platform of the Midland Railway station was decorated with flags and streamers, and all along the route from the station to the Grammar School, where the Prince presided at the distribution of prizes, there was a profusion of Venetian masts, banners, and devices. The cheering was incessant. Addresses were presented to their Royal Highnesses by the Mayor and Corporation of Derby, and the Freemasons of Derby also presented the Prince with an illuminated address. At the close of the proceedings in the Grammar School their Royal Highnesses, after visiting the infirmary, went by train to Rowsley, whence the Duke of Devonshire's carriage conveyed them to Chatsworth. On entering the gates of the park a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and when the Royal carriage came in sight the house was illuminated. Derby was also illuminated at night.

The election to the foundation of Bradfield College has been decided in favour of C. J. Layton, Commoner of Bradfield.

The head mastership of Macclesfield Grammar School has been conferred upon the Rev. A. D. Gill, M.A., late master of Bruton School.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Co. have contributed £100 to the National Life-Boat Institution.

Sir Peter Tait and Mr. Laing have been nominated as candidates for the representation of Orkney and Shetland. The polling takes place on Jan. 4.

A valuable mass of information has been collected by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and published in their third report, just issued.

Over sixty yards of permanent way on the South Devon Railway were, on Wednesday, washed away by the sea at Dawlish. The up and down trains had to transfer the passengers, mails, and luggage below and above the break.

On Thursday week the remains of Mary Ann Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, were interred in the family vault in Highbury church. The ceremony, in accordance with the wish of the deceased lady, was of the simplest character.

A little book just published by Mr. W. H. Cremer, of Regent-street, is replete with knowledge on a subject of vital importance to the younger portion of the generation. It is entitled "The Toys of Little Folks of all Ages and Countries."

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Royal Adelaide, with seven lives, upon the Chesil Beach, near Portland, has ended in the suspension of Captain Hunter's certificate for twelve months, on the ground that due care was not shown in the management of the ship.

Messrs. Bell and Daldy have published "Drawing Copies," outline and shaded, containing illustrations of architecture, trees, figures, foregrounds, landscapes, boats, and sea-pieces, by Philip H. Delamotte, Professor of Drawing in King's College. The work will prove useful to young students.

A meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday afternoon, at which it was resolved to establish a fund for the relief of the relatives of those who have been lately lost at sea, and who were connected with that neighbourhood. It is to be called the Tyne Mariners' Widows' and Orphans' Fund. A sum of £5000 was subscribed for this object.

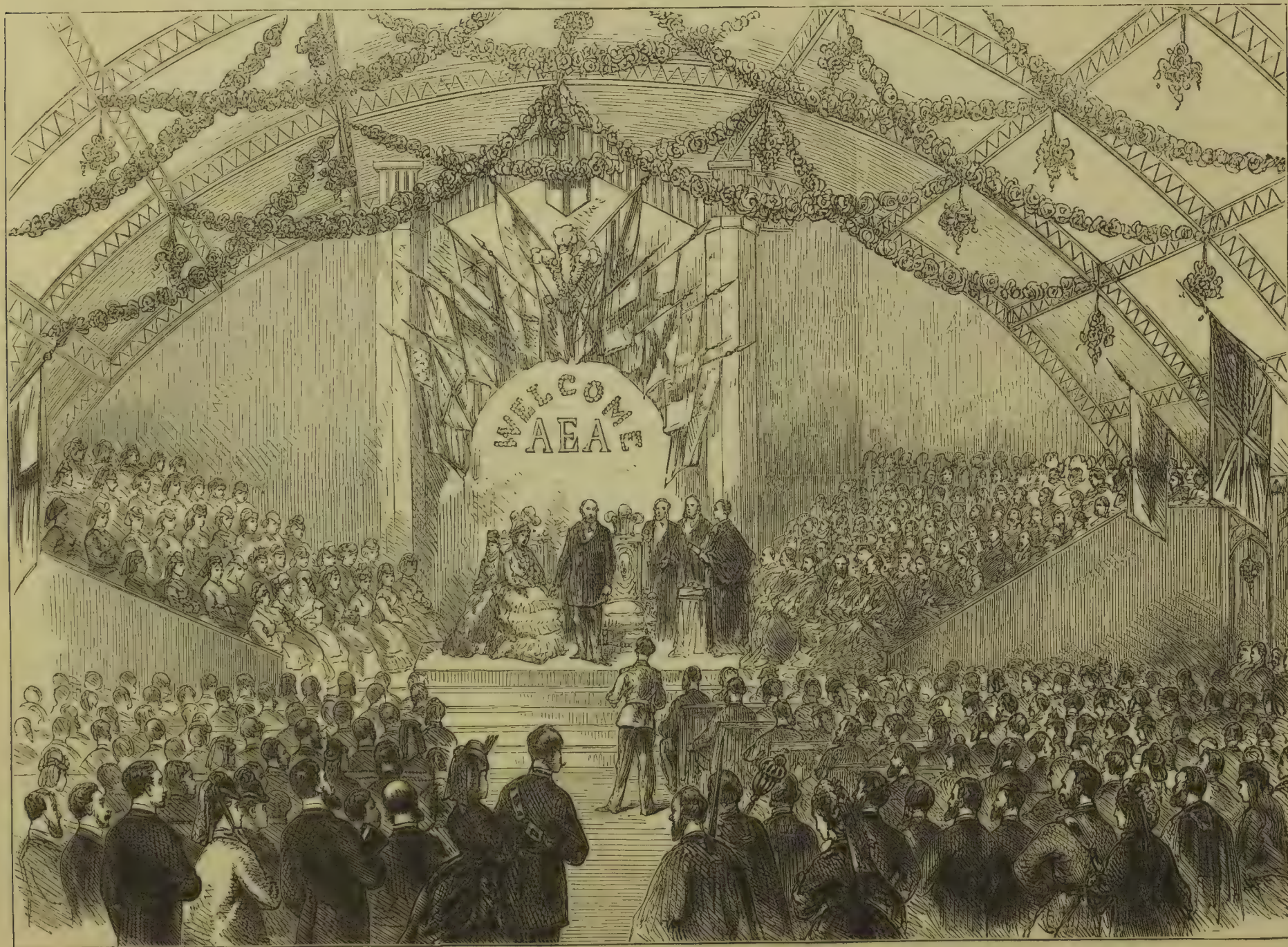
Floods in various parts of the country are still reported. In Dorsetshire the low-lying lands are submerged, and it is feared that considerable damage will be occasioned. Around Blandford the marshes present the appearance of a great lake, while at Martinstown, near Dorchester, the roads are likewise inundated and rendered impassable. From the low lands in Somersetshire similar reports have been received.

A sad accident occurred, on Wednesday night, at the Salford Mission Hall, where a Christmas party was being held in connection with the City Mission services. About 200 persons were seated at tea when the floor of the room gave way, and about half the company fell with it into a coal-shed beneath. A woman had her leg broken, and seven other persons were so badly injured that they had to be taken to the Salford Dispensary. Eight others were hurt, but were able to go home.

During the week ending Saturday last 2296 births and 1233 deaths were registered in London—the former having been 41 above and the latter 362 below the average. During the past thirteen weeks of unusually wet but mild weather the deaths registered in London have been 4218, or 20 per cent, below the corrected average number in the corresponding period of the last ten years. The 1233 deaths included 5 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class only 89 deaths were referred, against 108 and 115 in the two preceding weeks. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 436 deaths, and 61 persons died from different forms of violence.



SCENE FROM THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.



THE PRINCE OF WALES DISTRIBUTING PRIZES TO THE BOYS OF THE DERBY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

The commercial enterprise of London and Edinburgh publishers, employing a host of literary and artistic skilled workmen in the preparation of highly-ornamental books for Christmas and New-Year's gifts, makes it an arduous task to notice their great multiplicity of productions. A large number of the most costly and attractive were reviewed last week. Among those which remain, or which have since been received, certainly the first in importance is that published by Mr. W. M. Thompson, of Regent-street and Cockspur-street, consisting of *Vignettes, Alpine and Eastern*, from Mr. Elijah Walton's beautiful drawings in water colour, printed in photolithography by Messrs. M. and N. Hanhart. There are twelve of the Alpine and twelve of the Eastern series. The former comprise views of the Jungfrau, from Interlachen; the Würther See, in Carinthia; some pines in winter, at Courmayeur; the Weisshorn, the Matterhorn, the Schreckhorn, and the Wetterhorn, from striking points of view; the Val d'Aosta; Monte Viso, with chalets in winter; a sublime piece of dolomite scenery; Monte Civita; and two Norwegian views—the Loffodens, with the midnight sun; and the Flekke Fjord. The Eastern subjects are Constantinople, from Scutari; a view on the Bosphorus; the Jebel Musa, and the Wells of Moses, on the shores of the Red Sea; the Temples of Baalbek; a Sunset on the Nile; an Arab Encampment near the Pyramids; the Temples of Philæ, by Moonlight; the First Cataract, with a sunset; the Lake of Tiberius, and Mount Hermon in the distance; the Acropolis of Athens, and one other, which are well chosen and well treated. The Rev. T. G. Bonny, of St. John's College, Cambridge, supplies the brief descriptive and historical notices of the places shown in Mr. Walton's drawings, which are reproduced with admirable effect in these finely-executed plates.

The next publication we shall take up is a volume of fine steel engravings, sixteen in number, representing select works of *Our British Landscape Painters* (Virtue and Co.). The artists comprised in this selection are Samuel Scott, Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, Louthborough, James Ward, Turner, Constable, Callcott, Nasmyth, Danby, Stanfield, David Roberts, J. D. Harding, Creswick, and David Cox. Their pictures, one for an example of each painter, are not unfairly used in the reproduction of their designs by the engravers, who are Messrs. J. B. Allen, J. C. Bentley, W. Richardson, T. A. Prior, E. Brandard, J. Cousen, A. Willmore, J. T. Willmore, and Radcliff. The biographical, critical, and explanatory memoirs, with an introductory treatise on the history of British landscape art, are written by Mr. W. B. Scott, and will be found worth reading. From the same publishers we have a volume of *Pictures by Mulready*, with a biographical sketch, and descriptive notices of the subjects of these pictures, by Mr. James Dafforne. The series contains nine of Mulready's works, namely:—"The Wolf and the Lamb," "Fair-Time," "The Negligent Boy," "The Home-Expected," "The Last In," "Crossing the Ford," "Choosing the Wedding-Gown," "The Butt-Shooting a Cherry," and "The Brother and Sister." The engravings on steel are Messrs. O. Sharpe, H. Bourne, De Mare, C. Cousen, J. T. Smyth, Lumb Stocks, R.A.; F. A. Heath, R. C. Bell, whose performance in general deserves commendation.

The series of *Cartoon Portraits of Men of the Day*, which have appeared during the past twelvemonth, in our contemporary, *Once a Week*, accompanied by short biographical sketches, form a volume published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. The portraits are drawn by Mr. Frederic Waddy, and some of them may be pronounced tolerably successful likenesses, while none are deficient in a certain cleverness both of conception and of execution. The persons who figure in this magazine gallery of living celebrities are mostly authors and artists. They are not unkindly or unfairly dealt with by the literary colleague of Mr. Waddy, and few of them will complain that their distinguished place in the world has been recognised by putting them into this book.

The eminent marine and landscape painter, Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., has collected some grotesque drawings of animal forms, with which he amused the leisure of a seaside holiday six years ago, and has allowed them to be reproduced by the Autotype Fine Art Company, for publication in a very diverting series, full of original fancy and cordial fun. *Grotesque Animals* (published by Longmans) is the title of this humorous phantasmagoria of a scientific zoologist's lighter mood, which neither Mr. Darwin, nor Dr. Carpenter, nor Professor Huxley would condemn at the present season of festive mirth. The preternatural combinations of structure might, indeed, extort from Professor Owen an expression of serious dissent; but, when the artist confesses that he ran away from a congress of the British Association to indulge in these playful inventions on the coast of the Bristol Channel, we can fully understand his motives. In the twenty-four droll and whimsical designs that he presents for our entertainment, each consisting of two or more wonderful creatures engaged in some dramatic incident of their fabulous life, there is a good store of subject-matter for harmless and healthy laughter, which we are very glad to obtain.

A very pretty New-Year's gift-book for children, containing a pleasing little tale in verse, with beautiful coloured pictures, is called *Fairy Mary's Dream* (Groombridge and Sons). The author and artist is a lady whose initials are A. F. L. She has a graceful fancy, with a pure tone of sentiment; and if her writing is deficient in force and point of expression, her drawing is so good as to make full amends. Mary is a rather vain little girl, who wishes to be a butterfly, and has a warning dream, in which this transformation seems to have taken place. She soon learns that the life of a flighty wandering insect has many dangers, from which she is glad to be relieved on waking, and finding herself a human child in her safe and snug little bed at home. The *History of Prince Perrytops*, by Louisa Knatchbull-Hugessen (Macmillan and Co.), is a delicious piece of fairy nonsense. Perrytops is not a Prince, to begin with, but a small boy who is carried off by magic into a world of wondrous oddities, where the trees walk and talk, where rats and mice grow big, while horses, oxen, and elephants are diminutive, and where the cowslips and daisies run alive in the fields. This tale is shown up to the eye in eight engravings, designed by Mr. Wiegand. Mr. Bret Harte, the American humourist and poet, has also written a story for children, *The Little Drummer*; or, *The Christmas Gift that came to Rupert* (J. C. Hotten). It has some illustrations in sepia, drawn by Mr. Henry Banks. The subject is a very sad one, being the fate of a little fellow, twelve years old, whose mind was deranged by the present of a drum at the outbreak of the late civil war, and who ran away from his parents' house to join the Union army, but soon met his death. A translation by Dr. H. W. Dulcken of Berthold Auerbach's "Bärfussle"—that is to say, *Little Barefoot* (Routledge)—is one of the best stories that can be given to an intelligent and affectionate little girl. It relates the history of two orphans, Amrei and Damie, sister and brother, left

almost unprotected among their rustic neighbours in a Swiss village; and it shows the good that Amrei was enabled to do for herself and her little brother by the blessing of God upon her upright and diligent conduct. *Little Mother* (Seeley), by the author of "Little Rosy's Travels," is another pleasing and wholesome tale, with a similar moral purpose. It is nicely illustrated by Lorenz Frölich. We had forgotten, by-the-way, to praise the illustrations of "Little Barefoot," which are by Jules Vautier, and have the merits of great truth to nature and of that fidelity to the author's meaning in the expression of character and feeling which is usually studied by the best French and German artists when they make designs for books of this class.

WON!

It was the finest, clearest, brightest Christmas Day that had dawned upon the land for many a long year. There was just the tiniest suggestion of frostiness in the air. But it was such a tiny one that it was hardly more than an exaggerated freshness.

The sun shone brightly on all the dazzlingly-clean east and south-east windows of the parsonage house at Southclyst, where the first scene of the little drama I am about to lay before you was set. And nearly all these windows were filled about ten minutes before breakfast with half-lengths of a fair array of the sons and daughters of the house assembled here from all parts of the country to celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of peace and goodwill on earth, together with their father and mother.

But the fairest form the sun shone on in Southclyst parsonage house that morning was not that of a daughter of the house, but of the bride-elect of the eldest son of it. She, Alice Hardy, and her mother were staying with the Templars to keep Christmas tide with them rather against Alice's will, for "I should have liked to feel that I belonged to myself at this festive season," she had remarked rather bitterly to her mother. But the Templars' family feeling, and the onus that was on the Hardys of (to a certain degree) studying the Templars' family feeling, had carried the day; and winsome Alice Hardy had to make the best of the love and lavish attention and proud service which were rendered to her freely by her betrothed and his family. To make the best of it, "though, 'twas but a poor form of consolation for the possibilities she had missed in quitting town."

The only thing my heroine was rich in was good looks. She had little patience, a very small share of contentment with things as they were, and absolutely no money. But then, as her mother had been wont to remark to anyone who would listen to her, from the day Alice was sixteen, she had "such a figure, and such eyes and hair, that fear for Alice's future success was quite a superfluous feeling."

This had been Mrs. Hardy's steady sentiment on the subject for six years. Then Alice saw fit to shatter it to pieces. In spite of her light, lissom, willowy figure, her dreamy, deep violet eyes, and the peaceful composure that was almost languor, Miss Alice Hardy had a good strong will of her own. She "would and she wouldn't" with a force and determination that swept her mother's wishes before it, like chaff before the wind.

In very truth the mother was justified in her fears and doubts, for her income was small and would die with her; and at her death pretty, sensitive, proud little Alice would be alone in the world, unless a husband had "been secured for her by that time." Yes; "secured for her." This was the way the mother, who had vaunted her fearlessness on the subject when Alice was sixteen, had come to speak of it when Alice was twenty-two.

One day about that time Alice went home in such a flutter of spirit as she had never felt before; went home from one of those pitfalls, a picnic, changed—changed for life. She had gone to this picnic in a very indifferent spirit, knowing few of the people, and caring for even fewer of them. The difficulties of dressing for the occasion at once sensibly and becomingly and cheaply had pressed on her very much, and so she had looked languid and painfully delicate when she had started in the morning.

But she had come back in the evening with the light and the brightness of the revelation that is made at some time or other to every young girl. And it had been made to her in this wise.

In a very ordinary way, after all. A stranger had brought her a plate of chicken and a glass of wine; had lolled on the grass at her feet for two or three hours; had sat on a stile and talked to her of himself. And lo! when these things were done she knew that he was dearer to her than anybody else, and felt with the mighty feeling of sympathy that she was dear to him also.

Only a few words, only a few looks, only a hand pressure, and the semblance of some very deep feeling being involved, and a girl's whole past life is rendered a blank, a bit of nothingness, a sort of ineffective preparation for this eventful moment. It has been so always, I suppose; it will be always probably. At any rate, it was so with Alice Hardy.

He wasn't even handsome; she hadn't even that excuse for the folly which made her accept him and his very poor prospects when he came to propose to her after three or four more very hardly-contrived meetings. He wasn't even handsome! But he, with his strong, flat face, and nervous, active figure, and habit of seeming to sway, was the one man in the world to this girl; and so she promised to be faithful to him in the same hour that she acknowledged she adored him.

Then came the tug of war. He was only clever and likely to succeed. He hadn't succeeded yet. And Mrs. Hardy knew very well that the likelihood of success never paid a pressing bill in this world of folly and sin and practicability. Accordingly, she forbade the engagement. And, as he had not the means of marrying at the time, he was obliged to accept the situation and retire from the field.

The day Geoffrey Armstrong resigned her was an awful day in Alice's calendar; and yet, if she had only been quite as honest as she tried to be, she wouldn't have concealed the fact from him that she went to a party that same night and enjoyed it very much.

Geoffrey Armstrong was not made of the stuff to waste in despair because a woman was fair and not for him. He loved Alice, and would have married her and faced fate with her, if he had been suffered to do so at this juncture. But she thought she wanted a brougham and a riding-horse, and he had about two hundred a year.

He took a tutorship and travelled, and under a *nom de plume* he made himself famous by his pen in a very remunerative way. He gave himself two years to equip himself with such munitions of war as should enable him to lay siege to Mrs. Hardy's camp and carry off Alice. But he was not a sneak, and so during those two years he determined to let the girl stand firmly on her own feet—to act entirely on her own judgment, without any undermining influence from him.

The two years expired just before that family gathering at

Southclyst parsonage-house, and Geoffrey Armstrong returned to London with a literary reputation that would have made any woman proud to be his wife, and that had the additional charm of bringing him in about two thousand a year. Clever, dogmatic, gifted with a subtle humour that detected new forms of fun in everything, he was the most refined, and at the same time the most popular, burlesque writer of his day.

Alice knew nothing of this, for, as I said, he wrote under a *nom de plume*; and so the reputation that had the genuine ring of the metal about it had no special sound of sweetness for her; moreover, in the meantime she had taken up other interests. She had not ceased to love the man who had stormed her heart on that never-to-be-forgotten day when they had sat under green trees together for the first and last time. She had not ceased to love this man, but she had ceased to believe that he loved her, and so expediency and Roger Templar carried the day against the memories that she called "old," poor thing.

Roger Templar was a man with whom it was a religion to have his money's worth for his money, as he himself expressed it. A clever, hard-headed man, with a habit of driving straight through every obstruction—not recklessly, but determinedly. He had "done well in life" from the time when he had taken all the tit-bits from his brothers and sisters in the nursery up to the present moment, when all the fattest bits in the professional pudding fell to his portion. The son of a country clergyman without very much interest, he had established himself as a lawyer in London, and it was in the course of settling the claims of some of Mrs. Hardy's creditors that he first saw Alice.

He liked his money's worth for his money, and he allowed that he would have his money's worth if Alice became his wife, whatever price he paid for her; and so he made known his intentions, and Alice hated poverty; and the result of this combination of circumstances was that Alice stood looking out this Christmas morning with a dreadful feeling upon her of each movement she made manacled and fettering her still more heavily.

The Templars were all very fond of her. "Devoted to dear Roger's choice" was the sisters' phrase when expressing their sentiments concerning her. The worst of it was that Alice didn't care for their elaborate exhibition of devotion. She was always dreamily wondering what "poor Geof" would feel when she was married.

She hated the perfidy which she practised. Here she was going to sham family feeling and interest, and belief in being one of them, for many long hours; and they would believe her, and be kind and loving to her, and never think that every time Roger's patronising hand touched her glossy hair she was shivering with the feeling that he was infringing on Geof's rights. On Geof's rights—Geoffrey, who had forgotten her!

She went down, in spite of this feeling, with her fair face irradiated by a very satisfied smile, for she was looking so exquisitely pretty in her new silver-grey satin serge, trimmed with black velvet; and as she went down Roger, the universally successful, met her, and reminded her graciously that in three weeks she "would be his wife;" and she only shuddered inwardly.

The girl had been frank towards him. She had told him that Geoffrey Armstrong had won her heart, and, but for her mother and his poverty, would have won her hand. But he had "pooh-poohed" any folly of that sort—"a fellow without a stiver!—utter nonsense."

"Yet for all the utter nonsense of it, Roger, if you were putting the ring on my finger, and he started up and said, 'Come to me, Alice!' I should go," she had said.

"Ah! luckily for me, men don't do melodramatic things of that sort in these days," he had replied, with happy carelessness; and so things had come to this pass on Christmas Day. The betrothed pair went in together, and Alice was instantly overwhelmed with broiled fish and attention, and marmalade and kindness. As she sat there a telegram was handed to her, and she read,

"From Geoffrey Armstrong to Miss Hardy. I shall be with you by five o'clock. Give me a welcome."

She did not faint, or scream, or weep, or do anything to introduce confusion at the Templars' orderly breakfast-table. She only pocketed her telegram, and as soon as she could she showed it to her mother.

"The audacity of the man! To you, an engaged girl, too! Alice, what shall I do?"

"Nothing."

"But some step to stop the insolent proceeding must be taken," Mrs. Hardy cried, aghast. "He may compromise you with Roger."

"He shall have a welcome or whatever he asks for from me," Alice interrupted, passionately. "I'll tell Roger at once, and he will help me."

"You won't give up all these blessings for a beggar?" Mrs. Hardy cried, looking round at the substantial furniture, and thinking of all the good things Roger's certain income represented.

"I will if Geof's the beggar. Mother, if he comes in rags, it will be all the same; I'll mend them. I couldn't say my prayers to-day if I meant to go on being false to them both—false to Roger by going on pretending to care for him, false to Geof by going on pretending not to care for him." Then, with a sudden thought, she cried,

"Roger shall decide."

She was almost too fair a thing for a man to resign, as she sought Roger Templar, and without a word, only with her pleading hands resting on his arm, gave him the telegram. He had a sharp struggle with himself for a few moments, and then he looked at the uplifted face that was full of love for another man, but full of trust in him.

"I remember what you told me, Alice," he said, more gently than he had ever spoken to her before. "I am not putting the ring on your finger; but this telegram says plainly, 'Alice, come to me,' and you will go."

"I must go, in whatever guise he comes; all this time I've never heard of him, he may have been anything, and done anything, you know. He may have been a soldier, and lost all his limbs; he may have gambled, and lost the little money he has; he may have committed some crime, and be a ticket-of-leave man—but he has kept my love!"

"To such a degree that I will give you to him," Roger told her magnanimously, but a little sadly. And so he did: when Geoffrey came with a claim to the girl that even prudence could not dispute, and Roger felt that he had never had his "money's worth for his money" so fully as he had now, in Alice's gratitude and Geoffrey's thankfulness, and his own feeling of satisfaction with his great sacrifice, offered up on this day when peace and goodwill should leaven all the world.

Which was the winner? The man who had wrought, the girl who had not waited patiently, or the man who withdrew? The latter, I am inclined to think, for Geof. and Alice only gained one another, but Roger gained them both for his firmest friends, and only lost a wife who would never have loved him.

ANNIE THOMAS (MRS. PENDER CUDLIP).

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Crompton Hutton, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Judge of the County Court Circuit, No. 5, in place of the late Mr. John Osborne, Q.C. The towns in his circuit are Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, and Bury.

Evidence was heard on Monday, in the Court of Probate, on the third day's trial of the case in which the will of Mr. Thomas Holme, devising £90,000 to various benevolent institutions, is disputed on the ground of unsoundness of mind when the testament was made. A concurrence of testimony showed that the deceased had been peculiar in habits and modes of expression, and that especially he had a trick of warning people to beware of the Satanic power, which he distinguished under sundry familiar but not flattering epithets; and Dr. Wood, physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and Professor Maudsley, gave it as their opinion that the testator had not been sane for several years before his death. Counsel will address the Court on its first sitting in Hilary Term, Jan. 11.

A jury was empanelled yesterday week, in the Sheriff's Court, to assess the compensation in a claim for damages against the Great Eastern Railway Company. The plaintiff, a house decorator, who had been injured while travelling from Stratford to Shoreditch, sought to make the company liable for £2,000, but the jury awarded £1250.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday week, Mrs. Ellen Milton, the widow of a plumber, of Preston, who was killed in a railway accident at Pendleton, in August, recovered £500 for herself, and £150 for each of her four children, from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

An adjudication in bankruptcy has been made against Messrs. Wike, of Bread-street, City, and of Manchester and Bury, flannel manufacturers and merchants. The liabilities are estimated at £300,000, with assets comprising stock of the value of £70,000 and book debts £45,000.—Mr. Registrar Pepps, yesterday week, appointed a receiver to the estate of Mr. Henry Thornton, a merchant of Old Broad-street, City, and of Parker-street, Manchester. A petition for liquidation has been presented, and the liabilities are set down at £137,000.

Five gas-stokers, charged with conspiring to intimidate George Trewby, manager of the Beckton gasworks, were tried on Thursday week, at the Central Criminal Court. One of the prisoners was Dilly, the man through whose conduct the recent strike originated. They were found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A charge was made on Monday, at the Worship-street Police Court, against a milk-seller for adulterating "the article," as it was called, which he sold to the retailers. It did not appear that anything was put into the said "article" but "Simpson," or, in other words, "clean water." The foreman of the accused appears to have greatly amused the Court by his evidence. He said that they had seventy-five cows on the premises, and "lots of pumps." Another dairyman said he milked the cows himself and added "Simpson" at discretion. The defendant contended that the addition of water was not "adulteration," and the summons was dismissed.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, a charwoman named Brown and Jonathan Wilkinson, her son-in-law, a wheelwright, were charged with having in their possession a diamond ring, worth £100, together with a valuable brooch and pair of earrings, worth from £50 to £60, supposed to have been stolen. The woman had offered them in pledge at a pawnbroker's, and on the valuables being detained they were claimed by the other prisoner. Upon inquiry it was found that on April 5 the articles had been lost or stolen on one of the metropolitan lines, where Wilkinson was at that time a porter. The prisoners were remanded.

The Bristol police have dispersed a gang of sharpers who had made that city their headquarters. One member of the knavish company had endeavoured to float a limited company, with a capital of £200,000, whilst others were engaged in the illegal acquisition of portable property of all kinds.

At Warwick, on Thursday week, William Warrington, district postmaster of Birmingham, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for embezzlement.

Three garotters were flogged at Armley Jail, Leeds, yesterday week, each receiving twenty lashes. Two howled and cried for mercy; the other remained dogged and silent.

At the Altrincham petty sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Baxendale, eighty-one years of age, and his two maiden daughters, were charged, at the instance of the Altrincham board of guardians, with having committed aggravated assaults on a child eleven years old, formerly an inmate of the union. According to the evidence, the child had been deprived of necessary food and had been cruelly beaten on several occasions; but the case against the male defendant was not sustained. The two women were fined £10 each and costs.

Mary Ann Bruce Sutherland was tried, on Thursday week, at Dundee, upon seventeen charges of fraud, some of them referring to acts which had taken place in 1869. She ordered jewellery and furniture, and obtained loans of money from various persons, occasionally representing that she was employed in a Christian mission, the head office of which

was in London, but with which it was ascertained she had no connection. The jury found her guilty of several of the charges, and she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS IN JAN., 1873.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON, during the evening hours of the second day, will appear a little to the left of the planet Venus: the planet sets at 7h. 39m. p.m. She does not pass near any planet or large star till the morning of the 16th, when the planet Jupiter will appear some distance to the left of the Moon, and during the night of the 17th at some distance to the right of the Moon. Mercury is a little to the left of the Moon on the morning of the 27th, and Saturn is also a little more to the left; on the morning of the 28th the planet Saturn will be situated to the right of the Moon; and on the last day Venus and the Moon are near together, their nearest approach is at 6h. 50m. p.m.; and after this time the two bodies will separate, the Moon passing to the left, but the space between them will be small till the planet sets, at 9h. 3m. p.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter, 5th at 27 min. after 9h. evening.
Full Moon, 13th " 23 " 4 afternoon.
Last Quarter, 21st " 31 " 8 evening.
New Moon, 28th " 27 " 5 afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 29th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 16th.

MERCURY rises before the Sun (at 6h. 15m.) on the first day, and precedes him by 1h. 53m.; on the 5th at 6h. 19m.; on the 10th at 6h. 29m., or 1h. 37m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 6h. 54m.; and on the 30th at 7h. 14m., preceding the time of sun rising by 30m. only. This month is the most favourable for observing this planet as a morning star till December, the interval between the rising of the planet and the Sun being longer at the early part of the month than at any time this year till the month of December. He is at his greatest western elongation (23 min. 8 deg.) on the 6th; in his descending node on the 17th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th; and in aphelion, or at his greatest distance from the Sun, on the same day; and in conjunction with Saturn on the 30th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h. 36m. p.m., or 3h. 36m. after sunset, which interval increases to 0h. 53m. by the 11th (planet sets at 8h. 6m.), and to 4h. 18m. by the last day, when she sets at 9h. 3m. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd and 31st.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 18m. a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 17th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st, at 6h. 32m. a.m., and on the 15th at 6h. 2m. a.m.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 8h. 20m. p.m., or 4h. 20m. after sunset; on the 15th at 7h. 19m. p.m.; and on the 30th at 6h. 12m. p.m.; passing the meridian, or due south, on the 10th, at 9h. 53m. a.m., and on the 20th at 2h. 11m. a.m., and setting in daylight after sunrise. He is visible from these times throughout the night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 16th, and in conjunction with the star Regulus on the 18th. He is due south on the 15th at 2h. 32m. a.m.

SATURN sets till the 15th a little after sunset, and from this time he rises a little before him; he is therefore badly situated for observation, being too close to the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 13th and with the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 15th at about noon.

THE MAORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, in another of his interesting letters to the *Daily Telegraph*, gives a review of the history of the Maories and their quarrels and warfare down to the present day. The southern island, which is the most populous and prosperous of the two, he says, has not been at all concerned in the war unless in regard to taxation, and great parts of the northern island have been but temporarily affected by it. "Our present condition," remarks Mr. Trollope, "is nearer to that of victory than defeat, but it is not victory. These people have retreated before us, but they still hold a territory upon which we dare not enter. They have repudiated our alliance and our religion, and with such success that they are now joint possessors with us of the northern island. At present it does not seem to be the intention of the New Zealand Governor to prosecute the war further. The Maori King, who is a man of no weight, lives with his chiefs around him in sullen divergence from us rather than in open hostility. I am told that in the King Country they have thrown off even English clothes, and that nothing European is admitted among them. But the question arises whether this is to remain so always. Certainly not. And here Nature, or rather the evil condition of the Maories themselves, is aiding our cause in a manner which is as distressing to our humanity as it is conducive to our success. They are dying out very quickly. It has never been within our power to reckon the race accurately, but their numbers have been estimated at various periods. In 1842 they were supposed to be 114,000; in 1850, 70,000; in 1858, 55,790; in 1866, 45,000; and in 1872 they are supposed to be considerably below 40,000. Of these at least one half are 'Friendlies.' As the numbers further decrease they will become harmless. Then they will vanish, and Maori courage and Maori independence will become work for the imagination of poets and novelists."

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THE LATE MR. HENRY GAMBLE BLAGROVE.



THE STEAM-SHIP BALTIC RESCUING THE CREW OF THE ASSYBIA DURING A STORM IN THE ATLANTIC.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The end of the year! People who keep diaries (and there are more of such people than is generally supposed) like, I suppose, to look through the used-up volume before exchanging it for the spruce new one. Hath not Mr. Carlyle, translating, told us,

Know'st thou well Yesterday, its aim and reason,
Workest thou well To-day, for worthy things?
Then calmly wait To-morrow's hidden season,
And fear not thou, what fate so'er it brings.

We, most of us, work so well, at least so hard, at pleasure and business to-day that our yesterdays are promptly forgotten. So let us see how the year has passed, that is to say, the social year. Its great and important incidents are summed up in other columns. Let us recall some of the things we have been talking about since last Christmas.

In the first week of the year people had something to say about the Duke of Somerset, who burst upon us with a smart little book intended to put down Christianity as taught by the Churches. Perhaps it did not make quite the sensation that might have been expected, considering that the author is a very able personage and also a great personage, and it can hardly be said to have accomplished its object, when we recollect how the churches were engaged on Friday, December 20, 1872. The trial of the learned but maniacal clergyman of Stockwell, who escaped capital punishment for the murder of his wife, and the case of the young lady of Brighton who poisoned the sweetmeats, occupied us, but were merely stop-gaps while we awaited the Attorney-General's reply in the Tichborne case, and a great many of us went to the theatre to see the revival of the "Last Days of Pompeii," which was not so successful as, for many reasons, it deserved to be. Another theatrical topic was the allegation that the Government had prohibited all allusions in burlesques and pantomimes to the Cabinet and its disasters, and when this was denied by Mr. Donne a manager produced a letter from that gentleman forbidding any reference to Mr. Lowe and the match-boxes. But Mr. Donne showed that he had only conformed with a rule, and that the Government had not been frightened at the Clown, or the young lady with so much silk "fleshing." Small wits, with Conservative proclivities, were much pleased that a gunpowder place, known as "Gladstone's," at Greenwich, had blown up, and they could rejoice humanely, as no lives were lost.

Mr. Scudamore gave us the new telegram form, a stamped card, to be filled up and posted; a real convenience, of which I do not hear that the public has had sense to make great use. The West-End tradesmen, who take every opportunity of ventilating their dreadful grievances, flew at the South Kensington people in regard to the advantages that were to be given to foreigners at the show. But now came the Attorney-General, and his immense speech, in which he dissected the case of Castro, and brought forth all the flowers of invective in describing the character of that person. The interest of the proceedings was increased by the throwing up of the case by Mr. Rose, one of the firm that had conducted it. On the twenty-sixth day Sir John Coleridge concluded his reply, denounced Castro as a villain who "in infernal council" had contrived an accusation against a lady, in ignorance that the contents of the "sealed packet" were known; and, having finished off with a powerful peroration, called Lord Bellew, who proved that he himself had marked the real man with an indelible tattoo. We had next the painful portion of the case, and the absolute acquittal of the lady, and at the hundredth day the Court rose; but only for a brief interval. The trial went on, and early in March Castro went to Newgate, to be tried for "wilful and corrupt perjury." He lay in gaol for a long time, but was at last bailed, and has since been showing himself at music-halls and other places in order to raise money for his defence in a criminal court.

The demise of Lord Lonsdale caused references to one of the best portraits in "Coningsby," and sent many persons to fresh perusal of one of the most delightful novels ever written. We had the "Chaffers" case, which excited the indignation of respectable society. Then we began to look forward to the Oxford and Cambridge race, and the day came, being perhaps the most detestable day ever seen in England, and Cambridge won. We fought the battle of the Law Courts, and ranged ourselves either with Mr. Street or with Messrs. Pugin and Fergusson, according to our likings, and meantime the enormous foundations were being steadily laid. We turned much too cold an ear to pleadings on behalf of the poor old "Maid of Athens;" nevertheless, something was done for her. Those who love to sup on horrors and scandal had an ample meal in the terrible story of the Dixblanc murder, in Park-lane.

The great marriage of the season, that of the Marquis of Bute, was next on everybody's lips. And then the Academy opened, and there was plenty of talk for the tables, and Millais, Frith, Graham, Sir Edwin Poynter, Riviere, were household words for weeks. Prince Charlie won the Two Thousand Guineas, and did not win the Derby. Cremorne did. We could think of such things though the deep Vesuvius "roared, from the centre of the earth," more awfully than living men have known it to roar. Monsignor Capel made a most effective and sarcastic onslaught on our Ritualists, and divers young ladies appealed to weak-minded curates for answering arguments, and got them not. Another boat-race became the talk, the Anglo-American struggle. England won.

Summer was not marked by any special domestic topic, but we had one of the hardest seasons of pleasure ever known. Society "went at it," as the phrase goes; and Sir George Lewis, in Elysium, might have well repeated his famous saying. But we heard that Stanley had discovered Livingstone, and, though at first some doubted, we soon gave ourselves up to the warmest admiration of the exploit. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was admitted to the freedom of the City, the first lady who has so been honoured. The opening of the Bethnal-green Museum suddenly sent a stream of the West-Enders into regions of which they had previously known nothing, and it flowed until society left London. Parliament rose, and London cleared itself with an alacrity which rather startled than delighted trade. Since folk came back there has been nothing to talk about, except the exceptional bad weather—but that is always a welcome topic to us English. Of course, there have been two or three books and two or three plays which have helped conversation; but, on the whole, it may be said that the end of our year has been socially as well as physically dull. With which novel expression of a profound truth we may as well end our notes.

The title with which this column has been headed for nearly six years appears to-day for the last time. The reason for its adoption was stated at the outset, and would continue to be of equal avail, but that "good reasons must, perforce, give way to better;" and at the opening of a new year it has been thought that a new form of treating ephemeral topics might advantageously be introduced. The pen, however, is not changed, and there is no dissolution of friendship between the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and a writer who has been addressing them, in one way or another, for something like twenty years.

S. B.

THE LATE MR. BLAGROVE.

Mr. Henry Gamble Blagrove, the eminent violinist, whose death we briefly recorded last week, was born in 1811, and played in public when only eleven years old. As a boy he was a pupil of Spagnoletti, then (1823) leader at the King's Theatre; and on the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music (1823) he entered as a student of that institution, contemporaneously with its present principal, now Sir Sterndale Bennett, the late Mr. Charles Lucas, and others who afterwards became eminent.

In 1830 Mr. Blagrove became solo-player, and otherwise an important member, of Queen Adelaide's private band; and, two years later, he went to Germany, and passed some time at Cassel studying under Spohr, who was alike renowned as a violinist and a composer. On his return to England, the pupil proved himself a worthy disciple of the great master by his performance at a Philharmonic concert of a concerto by Molique. In a subsequent visit to Germany Mr. Blagrove played in some of the most important towns thereof with brilliant success, and afterwards settled down to a long career in England, where he gained honourable distinction as an orchestral leader and soloist—in association with the Philharmonic Society, the opera, and the provincial festivals—and as a professor of his instrument in the institution of which he had been one of the earliest and best pupils. These high positions he retained until disabled by the illness which terminated in his death. Among the pleasant recollections connected with his name is that of the charming quartet concerts established by Mr. Blagrove in association with Messrs. Gattie, Dando, and Lucas—all, with the exception of Mr. Dando, now dead. If Mr. Blagrove's playing did not equal that of his master in grandeur of style and power, he might at least compare with Spohr in purity and beauty of tone, and in grace and flexibility of bowing. The subject of our memoir wrote various works for the violin, some of which are published. The portrait is from a photograph taken by Mr. C. V. Bark, of Clifton.

THE STEAMER BALTIC IN A GALE.

The White Star United States mail-steamer Baltic, Captain Kennedy, on her westward passage, last month, encountered a terrific gale, which, according to the official report of her commander, exceeded anything he ever met with during the thirty years of his experience as a sailor. The following is part of Captain Kennedy's report:—I am pleased to inform you of the safe arrival of the steam-ship Baltic at this port (New York) on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 3.40 a.m., after one of the roughest passages I have ever made across the Atlantic. We left Queenstown with a N.E. wind, which lasted until Saturday morning; we had then light S.W. and W. winds, which lasted until Sunday midnight, Nov. 17. It then backed to the south, and increased very fast, the barometer falling rapidly, and by eight a.m. on Monday, Nov. 18, it was blowing a heavy gale, and increased until noon. From noon until midnight it blew a perfect hurricane. The force of the wind was terrible. The sea during the gale was something frightful, and I thought it would be impossible for the ship to pass through such a gale and sea without doing some serious damage to herself; but I am proud to say that the Baltic has justified my good opinion of her, and I can assure you that her behaviour during the gale was really wonderful. Her builders, as well as her owners, may well be proud of her. On Tuesday morning the sea and wind went down fast, and we had more moderate weather until Wednesday, Nov. 20, eight a.m., when it increased rapidly to a strong gale. At 12.30 p.m. we sighted a ship with a signal of distress flying, and on coming up to her I found her to be the British ship Assyria, of Newcastle, from Quebec, bound to Plymouth, with timber. She had been waterlogged since Monday, and all the crew had been in the rigging two days, and I am happy to say we succeeded in taking the whole of them—namely, the captain, two officers, and sixteen seamen—off the wreck, although it was blowing a strong gale at the time, with a very heavy sea. This gale lasted until midnight, and then went down as suddenly as it had got up. A subscription of £85 10s. 6d. was raised by the saloon passengers for the benefit of the boat's crew and shipwrecked men of the ill-fated Assyria.

The Pope has written a letter to the widow of the late Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Cork, on the death of her husband.

One of the 35-ton guns known as the Woolwich infants has been fired at Shoeburyness, to test range and accuracy, and the performance was found to be remarkably good.

Mr. Lewis Randle Starkey, of Heath Hall, near Wakefield, has been elected a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. John Fildes.

No disturbance took place at Londonderry on Wednesday week. The Apprentice Boys were allowed to march quietly to and from church, after which they finished the "celebration" by burning an effigy of Lundy.

The Rev. C. M. Birrell, a Baptist minister of Liverpool, has received £1600 as a present from his congregation on his retirement. Besides this gift (the result of a subscription), it was stated that two members of the congregation had given Mr. Birrell £1000.

The Christmas examinations held by the Education Department of the Privy Council in the course of the last two weeks were attended by 7721 candidates, of whom 3254 were students in training, who, with 1576 acting teachers, were examined for certificates. The remaining 2891 were pupil teachers and other candidates applying for admission to training schools.

The Earl of Derby presided last week at the annual meeting of the promoters of the Manchester and Salford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. His Lordship said the society had been in existence nearly seven years, and in that time there had been 703 applications for assistance. Two thirds of the whole were known to have been doing well for a considerable time, and to have settled down into habits of steady labour.

Major-General Brownrigg opened the new military theatre, on Thursday, last week, at Chatham. Captain Braekensbury followed with a lecture on "The Uses of Moral Force in War;" and in the evening the officers of the garrison, assisted by the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley and Mrs. St. Clair, gave a dramatic performance before an audience which crowded every part of the building. The pieces selected were the "Loan of a Lover," "A Husband in Clover," &c.

Last week Mr. R. S. D'Owley, Collector of her Majesty's Customs at West Hartlepool, presented to Joseph Baxter of London, now a seaman in the Naval Reserve Force, on board her Majesty's ship Trincomalee, at West Hartlepool, a second-class silver medal and diploma, from La Société Centrale de Sauvetage de Naufrage, Paris, in consideration of his gallant conduct at Calais in manning the life boat, after a French crew had failed to manage her, and bravely rescuing six of a crew of seven from the French barque Caroline.

MUSIC.

Although the Christmas holidays are somewhat repressive of music, there are yet some important performances that are not subjected to interruption from this cause.

As specially associated with the season, although not first in order of date, our earliest reference should be to the performance of "The Messiah" by which the Sacred Harmonic Society has just celebrated, for the forty-first time, the sublime and religious aspect of this period of mingled solemnity and festivity. It is in Handel's "sacred" oratorio (its original and appropriately emphatic designation) and Bach's "Passion Music," particularly that to St. Matthew, that Christian hope and belief have received their grandest and worthiest musical illustration, in strains of lofty sentiment that no lapse of time can render obsolete, or even antiquated.

In the performance of "The Messiah" now referred to the improvement in the chorus singing was again, as at the two preceding concerts, as evident as it was welcome. The noble choruses, especially "For unto us" and "Hallelujah," were given with grand effect. The solo singers were Mdle. Carola, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli. The oratorio was announced for repetition last (Friday) evening, when the solo singers were to be Mesdames Sinico and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Sir Michael Costa was the conductor, and Mr. Willing replaced Mr. Coward at the organ on both occasions.

Performances of "The Messiah" were also announced to take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The British Orchestral Society is another institution that has helped to sustain the public interest in music during the closing holiday period of the year. The opening concert of this new association was noticed by us a fortnight ago; and we have now to speak of the second performance, which took place on Thursday week. On this occasion the excellent capabilities of the band—consisting of seventy-five of our best native instrumentalists—were again demonstrated in the execution of Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, Wagner's prelude to "Lohengrin," Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," and Mr. Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo"—in most of which pieces there was a greater approach to the delicacies and contrasts of expression than at the first concert. This was most observable in the commencing overture (which was encoored with enthusiasm), and least so in Wagner's prelude. A marked feature of the concert was the admirable performance of a violoncello concerto by Mr. Edward Howell, whose tone, style, and execution are alike excellent. His success was deservedly great. The concerto, by Gottermann, although well written for the display of difficulties, has little value as a composition, and is scarcely worthy of the fine playing which it received in this instance. Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. Cummings were the vocalists at the concert referred to, and Mr. George Mount again exercised his office of conductor with general care and energy, but in some instances with an apparent uncertainty as to the correct tempo.

Since our recent notice of the opening of the winter season of the Italian Opera Company with Rossini's "Il Conte Ory," that opera has been several times repeated at St. George's Hall. On Saturday the same composer's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given for the first time there. This second choice was not so judicious as the first; the former work having previously been for many years unheard in London, whereas "Il Barbiere" has long been one among the chief attractions of each season at our large opera establishments, with all the advantages of the most eminent performers. Comparisons are, therefore, inevitably suggested which might be avoided by giving only operas which, like "Conte Ory," are almost unknown, in performance, to the London public. The cast on Saturday included some of the performers previously noticed—Mdle. Risarelli (as Rosina), Madame Danielli (as Berta), Signor Danielli (as Almaviva), and Signor Rocca (as Basilio), besides two singers—Signori Mottino and Topai—who made their first appearance here as Figaro and Bartolo, each with considerable and deserved success. The aria introduced by Mdle. Risarelli in the lesson scene (composed by Signor Fiori, the conductor) was given with so much effect that it had to be repeated. Of the new comers we shall have occasion to speak further when noticing the performance of "L'Elisir d'Amore," which is promised for Monday next.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

On Saturday the historical drama of Colonel A. B. Richards on the subject and under the title of "Cromwell," which has been already published and received much commendation from the critics, was produced at the Long-acre theatre as an acting play. Considerable interest was excited, for a play on Cromwell had become desirable, in consequence of the misrepresentation of the great Reformer's character in Mr. Wills's tragedy of "Charles I." And here, indeed, the tables were completely turned; for whereas Mr. Wills in his scenes had made but little of Cromwell, Colonel Richards in his has made nothing of Charles. The guilty and unfortunate monarch is not introduced at all in Colonel Richards's play; he is merely talked about, and in the fourth act his coffin is shown, which is supposed to contain his body, and by the side of which Cromwell is represented soliloquising, thus reproducing on the stage the famous picture of Paul Delaroche. That the play suffers much by the omission there can be no doubt. The space that ought to have been occupied by the story of the Royal family is delivered up to a trifling love tale, in which the audience declined to take any interest. The first act of this historical drama is excellent, representing Cromwell in private life, in the old manor house at St. Ives, when he was known as a brewer, though the descendant of an earl. Here he is seen in company with his friends and neighbours, who are dissatisfied with the reign and government of Charles, which they pronounce to be tyrannical. In due time Ireton (Mr. Ryder) arrives, and tells the party the news of Hampden having resisted the payment of ship money. And here begin the alterations which the players have made in the author's play. The published work gives the dialogue of this part to Milton, and that of another part to Hampden, but these two, for acting purposes, are blended into one, and that one named Ireton. We recognise a certain convenience in this; but having taken this liberty with the book, the players then proceed further. The earlier scenes in the second act which relate to the love tale have been recast, and undergone a new disposition. They needed some professional treatment undoubtedly, but not such as they have received, or rather much more, for the alterations should have gone a great deal further, if they were needed at all. The author, then, may be acquitted of responsibility of failure so far. But there can be no doubt that the audience resented the intrusion of a love underplot, and had set their minds on the political action of the play. When Cromwell reappeared all was right, and the audience applauded the political sentiments of the speakers, whether Royalist or Republican. As with Addison's tragedy of "Cato," so with Richards's drama of "Cromwell," both parties in the house joined in the plaudits, one because they liked the opinions, and the other to show they did not

care for them. The act closed with the battle-field of Marston Moor, and the curtain descended on a spectacular tableau, which for weird and lurid effect has scarcely ever been surpassed. Act four was partly occupied with the intrusive love tale, which, as it proceeded, served only to provoke derision; but when Cromwell appeared at Whitehall, with his coadjutors, debating Charles's political crimes, and resisting an attempted defence of the King by Arthur Watson (Mr. G. F. Neville), the audience again became serious, and took up the points willingly. And now came the evidence of the thorough want of structure in the plan of the play. In one and the same act, the trial and execution of Charles are supposed to take place; but the details are omitted, no description even of the events being given, while trifling particulars of the inferior action are dwelt on, to the manifest disgust of the audience, who were glad to find Cromwell at last standing by the King's coffin, as we have already mentioned. We should have stated that from the beginning Cromwell is shown to be acting in opposition to the wishes of his wife and daughter, who are respectably represented by Miss B. Marlborough and Miss Wallis. The chief incident of this act is the death of the latter. Colonel Richards has bestowed much pains on this scene, and the mutual confessions and recriminations of the father and child, with their ultimate reconciliation, were received with approbation; but the dialogue was prolonged beyond endurance, and must be reduced one half, if the play be designed to retain the stage. Here manifestly the drama should have ended, but another scene is added, to show how foreign nations paid homage to England under a Republic, and we have a picture and tableau of the Thames and the Old Palace at Greenwich. Colonel Richards has made a grand error in the construction of his piece. He should have followed the example of Schiller, and consolidated his materials, disposing his subject in massive and sustained scenes, devoting his chief attention to the portrayal of his principal characters. He has frittered away his talents on a number of subordinate accessories. His bill gives us a list of about twenty parts: half the number would have better served his purpose. Among these are five ladies, who are sometimes nearly all upon the stage at the same time, exciting no interest, and encumbering the eye with a surplussage of female costume. We have also a buccaneer, connected with the unfortunate love plot, one Wyckoff, picturesquely dressed by Mr. A. Nelson, who tried in vain to render the part acceptable. For future representations, the whole of these scenes, if possible, should be removed. With regard to Mr. George Rignold's acting in the part of Cromwell, we must accredit him with earnestness and force; but he had a serious drawback to contend with in the rather fustian blank verse which he had to deliver. Colonel Richards would have done well to lower the tone of the language, and to have thrown into Cromwell's speeches some of the humour in which the Protector was wont to indulge. Mr. Ryder, also, is to be commended for his delivery of the lines in the two or three fold part of Ireton; but for the rest of the dramatis personæ we cannot say much: there was a general air of unfitness in all the assumptions which precluded full satisfaction. We shall be glad, however, if, by any amount of compression, the drama can be reduced to ship-shape and rendered suitable for representation.

HOLBORN.

On the same evening a play of quite another character was performed at a neighbouring theatre—a regular melodrama, with all the conventional effects of transpontine theatres. Mr. Crawford Wilson's play is entitled "Lost or Found," and has been placed on the boards in the best manner. The first scene represents Wild-Flower Farm, admirably painted by Mr. Julian Hicks. The subject is rather well worn. A farmer's daughter runs away with a squire's nephew; has a child, and loses it; attempts suicide by drowning and is saved. Meanwhile the babe is found and brought up by a lady whose husband has emigrated to Australia, and who, on his return, is led to suspect his wife, on account of her protégée. The reader will assume that a satisfactory arrangement is come to, and will be prepared to learn that the farmer has been excited to the cursing point by the supposed ill-conduct of his daughter. Farmer Dodd finds a capital representative in Mr. Henry Marston; and his child, nicknamed Wild Rose, is equally well represented by Mrs. Geo. Rignold. All the characters, indeed, were judiciously enacted, and the utmost pains taken to render the performance effective.

OLYMPIC.

We noticed, last week, the reopening of the Olympic, under the conduct of Miss Ada Cavendish, and the production of a new and original play by Messrs. Edmund Yates and A. W. Dubourg, entitled "Without Love." We deferred a fuller notice until the present occasion. It was difficult, as we have already said, to discriminate this remarkable production from a regular French drama, so like is it in tone, in sentiment, and subject; though we have been assured that no Parisian original exists. We believe that the story is due to a previous novel of Mr. Yates, to which Mr. Dubourg has given a dramatic shape. The subject of the drama is an instance of marital infidelity, and will no doubt strike many as not a little objectionable. There is some novelty, however, in treatment, besides several striking situations, which are undoubtedly clever. In style it is not ambitious, the language never rising into poetry, though sometimes sinking into bathos. The injured husband is named Gomez Campero, chairman of the Credit Company of France (Mr. William Rignold), who from the commencement of the play complains of his wife's coldness, which he at last discovers to arise from her entertaining an illicit love for his friend Baron Otto von Derendorff, ex-Attaché to the Austrian Embassy (Mr. C. H. Peveril). The lady's sister cherishes a secret attachment for the Baron, and so becomes an unintentional rival of Madame Campero. These are the complications out of which grow the tragic issues of the dismal story. Miss Ada Cavendish, as the guilty wife, struck early the keynote of the character, and maintained it throughout with extraordinary power. Miss K. Rivers, as Madelon Caumartin, had a more pleasing part to play, and more than once obtained merited applause for her pathetic delivery. A curious effect is produced by both sisters being dressed alike for a masked ball; a circumstance which enables Baron Otto to pretend that the person who was overheard flirting with him was Madelon, not Madame. Gomez, determined on revenge, insists on the Baron marrying Madelon and his wife consenting to the match. He then announces that the company under his direction is insolvent; that he has settled all his available property on Madelon in strict exclusiveness, so that the Baron and the guilty wife will both be dependent on Madelon; and that he will sacrifice his life on the altar of his vengeance. After drinking a glass of wine to the health of the bride and bridegroom, he falls dead, from excitement and heart disease, just as the bridal party return from the church. The authors are much indebted to the performers for their success. Miss Cavendish was a true artist in all her scenes, and Mr. Rignold's was a fair specimen of smooth and even acting; Mr. Peveril

was at least intelligent in his rendering of the Baron, and Miss Rivers gave promise of excellence which we hope will be fulfilled. The performance closed with Mr. W. Foulton's farce, entitled "A Triumph of Arms," in which we were glad to recognise Mr. W. H. Stephens as Sir Simon Smoothbore, and Miss E. Chambers as Jemima Jane. On Saturday a new piece, by Mr. Alfred Thompson, will be produced, entitled "How I Found Crusoe; or, A Flight of Imagination." The theatre will thus be furnished with three new pieces, and, with such a well-supported start, ought to achieve a signal success.

FRENCH PLAYS.

A brief preliminary season has been commenced at the Royalty, which has already been patronised by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. It is so evidently a tentative effort, in order to draw attention to the subject of the French drama before the arrival of Monsieur Lafont and Madame Desclée, that we readily make allowance for the deficiencies of the present company. The salle itself is well adapted for the special object to which it is temporarily devoted; more attraction, however, will be required to induce the public to visit Soho. There is no reason to doubt but that it will be provided.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Christmas entertainments at the London houses are again worthy of the occasion, but they take place at few theatres, the majority making no change in their bills.

DRURY LANE.

At Drury Lane "The Children in the Wood" carries us back to the reign of James I. The story begins with the first scene in the study of Doctor Dee. The astrologer receives Sir Roland's instructions to cast the children's nativity. Here Mr. Fawdon Vokes represents a running footman, named Geoffrey Nimble Legs, and upsets the Astrologer's gear, compelling the wrong signs to present themselves. The children are represented by other members of the Vokes family—Master Willie by Miss Victoria, and Miss Mary by Miss Rosina; while Miss Jessie Vokes sustains the part of the stern governess, Winifred. Sir Roland is undertaken by Mr. Fred Vokes, who puts all parties to trouble. But Queen Mab exerts a compensatory influence, taking the children through the Ivory Gates of Sleep, and revealing to them pictures of countless fairy tales. This influence continues to the end, and leads us in her car into the realms of fancy and to Mr. Beverly's transformation scene. Our readers already know that the composition is the work of Mr. E. L. Blanchard.

PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Greenwood, under the sobriquet of the Brothers Grinn, has an excellent pantomime at the Princess's, devoted to his heroine "Little Goody Two Shoes." Here the allegory is that Amusement is about to become the victim of the demon Gloom, when old Tradition is called to the rescue, attended by Ancient Custom. The amusements of the day are paraded, Imagination and Taste are consulted, and the year's topics are reviewed. At length we find Goody Two Shoes giving good advice to Tom, the Piper's Son, and Dolly Daisy, his sweetheart. Then Goody, reduced to beggary, takes to her famous shoes, and begins to sweep, finding the Silver Penny as the Fairies sing a chorus. A scene of fairy cobbler is pretty, but the transformation scene, painted by Mr. F. Lloyds, is dazzling. It represents the Retreat of the Water Fairies in the Coral Cave.

ADELPHI.

The popular fairy story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" has been chosen by Mr. Charles Millward as the subject for the Adelphi burlesque. On the rising of the curtain we are introduced to the happy peasantry of the village of Beans-cum-Bacon, who are holding high festival in celebration of the Royal birthday. Gaffer Barleycorn (Mr. Pietro), in the fulness of his joy, incites the pupils of Jack's mother (Miss Charlotte Saunders) to take a compulsory holiday, and join in the rustic revels. Jack (Miss Caroline Parkes) goes to the nearest market town, to turn their only cow into cash. On his return, his mother eagerly demands from him the proceeds of the sale, but Jack has foolishly parted with the cow for a bag of coloured beans. King Ri-tol-lol (Mr. Lilley) and his lovely daughter, the Princess Rosatinta (Miss Maude Howard), attended by the members of their Court, now enter in stately procession. A terrific roar, and a fear-stricken messenger announces the approach of the dreaded Giant Gorgerbuster (Mr. Egan). Jack eagerly accepts the task of his defeat. The monster carries off the King, Princess, and Jack's mother. Jack angrily flings the beans away, when the beanstalk ascends, and O'Fliberty (Miss Marion) emerges therefrom and invites Jack to try an upward flight. Queen Bountiful ultimately gives Jack a sword which shall render him invisible, and directs her bean troops to guide him to Gorgerbuster's dominions. After much humorous business, in which all the prominent personages of the story are actively occupied, Jack sheathes his magic sword in the giant's heart, and, in doing so, renders himself visible. The prisoners are then released, and Jack claims the Princess from her Royal father. The piece is liberally supplied with songs and dances, after the present approved stage fashion; and Mr. E. Ellis has arranged the music. Mr. J. Cormack specially directs the ballet; Mr. E. Lloyd has painted the scenery; and the piece is produced under the direction of Mr. J. G. Shore, the stage manager. With "Jack and the Beanstalk" and its strong cast, and Mr. J. K. Emmett in his successful entertainment, the Christmas fare at the Adelphi ought to prove highly attractive.

NATIONAL STANDARD.

The fairy plot of "Cinderella" has been followed in its entirety, and the scenes, dresses, and appointments have been in preparation since June last. The pantomime has been written, invented, and produced by Mr. John T. Douglass, the author of the Standard pantomimes for many seasons past. The first scene discloses the glassblower's retreat, with Aricmos, the demon-blower (Mr. Byrne), engaged with his sprites forging and blowing the magic glass slippers for the Fairy Godmamma (Miss Stella Brereton), who arrives express and takes them, the demon stipulating as a revenge for the theft that if the wearer of the slippers ever stays out in them after twelve o'clock at night "some evil will befall before daylight." Cinderella is seen in a vision by her godmother, who immediately proceeds to consult her friends on her behalf. Scene second, a dell in the woods, exhibits a grand ballet by godmothers, Mothers Shipton, Grundy, Hubbard, Goose, and the whole godmammias of fairy history. The story proper of Cinderella then begins. Prince Poppet (Mlle. Tonnelier, prima donna) arrives from a hunting excursion, accompanied by his train of huntsmen, represented by one hundred ladies in orthodox hunting costume. Baron Bluster (Mr. J. W. Wallace), having married a second time, becomes stepfather to two grown-up ancient daughters, who systematically ill-use his own child Cinderella, making her a perfect drudge. The Baron has an idea that everybody wishes to insult him, and, consequently, is continually in teas. The celebrated ball is spoken of. The

sisters start for the ball, decked out in their best, leaving Cinderella alone. The chimney opens and discovers the Fairy Godmother, who declares she will send Cinderella to the ball too; and, by the aid of a pumpkin, rats, mice, and lizards, we see a splendid change to a coach-and-six, footmen, and coachmen. Cinderella is driven to the ball in state, first having understood she is to wear the glass slippers given her, and not stay after twelve at night. Accordingly, Cinderella hastily quits the grounds, leaving the Prince in despair. The progress to the second ball is shown; first, through the streets, hung with banners and crowded with people; the gorgeous procession of distinguished guests crowd up the street—the excited mobs, the brilliancy of the paraphernalia, forming a coup-d'œil not easily forgotten; the grand moving panorama of the progress through the grounds from the park gates to the palace, the guests en route, and final arrival at the state ball-room of the palace. Here the Prince again meets Cinderella, proposes marriage, and is accepted, when the clock again tolls midnight; and Cinderella, terrified, flies from the ball, leaving one of the glass slippers on the floor. At Cinderella's own ball a grand spectacle—Earth, Air, Fire, and Water—takes place; upwards of 200 ladies, in brilliant costumes, with the devices and emblems of the elements, terminating with a grand illuminated pageant of 2000 lights. The characters are ultimately transported to the realms of gloom, from which they are delivered by the Fairy Godmother. Then comes the grand transformation scene. Autumn's golden corn-fields introduce novel and brilliant effects. The entire spectacle is of the most gorgeous and costly character.

SURREY.

The old story of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks" suffices the Surrey. The piece is placed on the boards in a style of unusual magnificence. Miss Blackwood, the manageress, herself sustains the principal part in the opening. The company has been largely increased by burlesque artists of acknowledged talent. Special attention having been devoted to the harlequinade, some new and striking effects have been produced. Some novel evolutions by children and a splendid display of silver armour are among the many attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Saturday the Christmas festivities were, as usual, celebrated at the Sydenham establishment, and its theatre was furnished with a pantomime from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who calls it indeed "a grand masque." It is entitled "Jack and Jill; or, Old Dame Nature and the Fairy Art." Mr. Blanchard has now quite a reputation for the production of poetic pantomime, which in the present instance he has completely justified. He shows us, in the first place, how Ignorance becomes the patron of Crime, Superstition, Stupidity, Poverty, and Prejudice, and how they forge together chains for fettering the human mind. A tribe of street-boys follows, under the name of Little Errors. They discuss the propriety of smashing up school boards; but Science calls to her aid the magic of Art, whose temple receives Painting, Poetry, Music, Sculpture, Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture, Navigation, &c., who arrive in magic cars. Ignorance defies all, and claims Jack and Jill as his property. From this point we have a competition between Art and Nature, and other allegorical inventions, which we have no space to describe. A grand ballet of the Fruits succeeds, terminating in the display of a colossal rose-tree and a magnificent vase of gigantic fruit. In due time Jack and Jill appear, and the more legendary matter comes to the fore. To this time-honoured hero and heroine fairy Art presents her little Page of Useful Knowledge and other significant gifts. A number of ingenious illustrations succeed, all enabling Jack to mount the hill, where he builds his house. Ultimately Ignorance is vanquished. The transformation scene, presenting "Endymion—a Dream," exhausts the fancy of Mr. Charles Brew, the artist; but next year the magic spring will doubtless be renewed, and fresh draughts of delight regale the cultured taste. The Crystal Palace pantomime is a great success.

At the Victoria, as we stated last week, "Gulliver" is the theme of the pantomime; and at Sadler's Wells, as at the Princess's, "Goody Two Shoes" flourishes. The burlesque element is remarkably strong in the latter. At Astley's Messrs. Sanger have been at work, and their pantomime of "William the Conqueror" will sustain their reputation. Their equestrian resources are all brought forward. The whole does great credit to Mr. Henderson. At the Elephant and Castle Mr. E. T. Smith has selected the subject of "Valentine and Orson," and provided his patrons with a brilliant transformation scene. We shall recur to this subject. The Alfred has produced "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp;" the Britannia, "Tommy and Harry; or, The Spelling Book;" the Grecian, "Nix, the Demon Dwarf," founded on "Der Freischütz," by Mr. G. Conquest and Mr. H. Spry. It is, altogether, a most remarkable production, of which we shall have something more to say hereafter. One invention in it, of a bodiless head walking on its whiskers, is certainly a novel conception. At the Pavilion the Christmas pantomime is from the pen of Mr. Frederick Marchant, and is entitled "Harlequin Hop o' My Thumb; or, the Sleeping Beauty and the Beast, and the Ogre with the Seven-Leagued Boots," and is produced on a scale of great splendour. One of the most important engagements made is that of Percy Roselle, for some years the hero of Drury-Lane pantomimes, who here makes his first appearance in England since his successful tour in the United States. The transformation scene is by Smythies, and is of much beauty. At the Oriental, "Robinson Crusoe" is the hero of the spectacle. So much for the pantomimes. Other entertainments also justify attention. The equestrian doings at the Grand Cirque, Holborn, and at Hengler's, Argyle-street, are worthy rivals for the public favour. At the Agricultural Hall the Siege of Paris will be copiously illustrated. The services of Lu-Lu will be included, and all the arrangements are upon a most gigantic scale. At the Polytechnic the White Lady of Avenel forms the commanding feature. The Royal Marionettes still flourish at the Egyptian Hall; and the Moore and Burgess Minstrels still continue to draw audiences marvellous in number at the St. James's. The amusements of the present season are more than equal to those of former years. The tendency is to produce them in more and more splendour, and at a greater expense than ever. The amount of capital engaged in these various ventures is astonishing, and testifies to the unparalleled prosperity of the country.

A new theatre, called Her Majesty's Opera House, has been opened at Aberdeen, under the management of Mr. Gomersal, late lessee of the Sheffield Theatre. It will hold about 1700 persons. The architect is Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A.

Lady Belper presented the prizes yesterday week to the successful competitors of the Robin Hood Rifles, at their annual meeting, in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham. The Hon. H. Strutt, M.P., was also present. It was stated that, out of 1000 members, 993 were extra efficient.

UNA AND THE LION.

There is, there can be, no better place in Christendom than Drayton Court in which to spend Christmas, or, indeed, any part of the year. It is a glorious old house, with no end of out-of-the-way, queer-shaped rooms, every one of which might well have a ghost story connected with it; and its owner, Mr. Thorne, is a prime fellow, blessed with an excellent wife, the most charming woman in the world, except one, her younger sister, who lives with them. No wonder, then, that every Christmas sees a crowd of happy faces there. The children, of whom there is a host, hold high revel, you may be sure, and look upon all adults as their sworn vassals, born for

the express purpose of doing their bidding and attending to all their whims and caprices; so that if Christmas-time lasted a little longer, they would stand a fair chance of being utterly spoiled. On the Christmas Eve just past, after some uproarious fun, there was a brief lull, broken by Susie, the second daughter of our host, asking, "What shall we do next?" Then, pointing to a print of "Una and the Lion," on the wall of the room a few of us happened just then to be in, she clapped her hands and screamed with delight, "O, I know! Look there! Uncle Jack, you shall be the lion and I will be Una, and Charlotte (her younger sister) shall be one of the frightened women, and shall make-believe run from you in terror and hide under the

sofa. Won't that be capital? Mind, uncle, that you go properly on all fours, and please don't be too tame, but ramp and roar like a real live lion, while I hold you by the ear. I won't pinch you hard. O, I wish we had a lion's skin to cover you with. Be sure you roar well!" "Yes," answered Uncle Jack, laughing heartily, and entering heart and soul into the plan, "I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove." Their preparations were soon made, and this, the first of a long series of tableaux vivants which it suggested, was ably carried out. But Master Dick Towneley, a precocious boy, blessed or cursed (which is it?) with an inquiring spirit, who wanted to know the why and wherefore of everything, asked what it all meant, and how it was that a lion became so tame as to be led



TABLEAUX VIVANTS: UNA AND THE LION.

about by a lady. Was it true? He had read of Androcles and the Lion. How a slave, who had escaped from Rome, went into a desert and fell in with a lion limping painfully along because of a great thorn in one of his paws, and how Androcles took out the thorn; for which the lion was very grateful, and brought him food every day until the runaway slave was caught and taken back to Rome, followed by the lion, as tame as Neptune, their big Newfoundland dog. Was the tale of Una and the Lion as true as this one? and was it printed in a book? Hereupon, as others of the children wished to hear about it, Miss Susie, partly instructed by Uncle Jack, skimmed enough of the story so gloriously given in Spenser's "Fairy Queen" to explain the picture. Pursuing up her lips she went on thus:—Once upon a time, Una, a good, lovely lady, was seeking her Redcross Knight, and being very tired, she lay down in a shady place which she made shine with her angel's face, when a lion rushed roaring out of a wood; but, seeing Una, his rage was turned into pity, and he kissed her weary

feet and licked her lily hands. And when she went on her journey he followed her as a strong guard. She travelled through wide deserts, until at last she came to a place where there was a girl carrying a pitcher of water upon her shoulders. When the girl saw the lady and lion she threw down her pitcher in a great fright, ran home to her mother, and shut the door. The lady begged to be let in, that she might rest there for the night; but as there was no answer the lion burst open the wicket, and Una lay down to sleep, with the faithful lion at her feet. Master Dick said he was glad that it was all true, and thought it a prettier story even than that of Androcles, and hoped soon to be able to read in full all about the lovely lady and the loving lion; in which hope several other children, and some adults, joined him. This brief episode over, other sports and pastimes rapidly followed—there were conjuring-tricks, magic lanterns, Punch-and-Judy shows—and the fun waxed furious till breaking-up time came.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN JAPAN.

Several illustrations of the opening of the new line of railway from Jeddo, the capital of Japan, to the neighbouring seaport town of Yokohama, which is the residence of an important European mercantile community, have appeared in our last two or three Numbers; and we have fully reported, by extracts from the letters of our Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama, all that was done upon the occasion. It will therefore be sufficient now merely to refer our readers to the former accounts of what took place when his Imperial Majesty the Mikado, having arrived by the special train at Yokohama, and having been escorted in solemn procession to the pavilion erected for the inaugural ceremony, received an address of compliment and congratulation from the foreigners, English, French, Germans, and others, who had assembled to meet him. The reading of this address, by Mr. Marshall, is the subject of one more illustration.



OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN JAPAN: MR. MARSHALL READING THE ADDRESS OF THE LEADING MERCHANTS OF YOKOMAMA TO THE MIKADO.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Mother of England, Queen of the Sea" (Messrs. Duff and Stewart), is among the many proofs that, however much Mr. Henry Smart may write, he is never careless and scarcely ever unsuccessful. This piece is written in the robust English style, and is one of the best national patriotic songs that have appeared for a long time. If appropriately declaimed, it cannot fail to prove effective. "The Chapel" (Die Kapelle), words from Uhland by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, is a smoothly-written melody, easy to sing and pleasant to hear. The prevailing key—C major—is contrasted by an intermediate modulation into A flat. The accompaniment is simple and appropriate; the only objectionable point (and for that many precedents could be found) being a C sharp in the voice-part clashing with a C natural in the bass of the accompaniment. The song is the production of the clever young vocalist, Miss Francesca Ferrari. Messrs. Duff and Stewart are the publishers of this song, and likewise of Mr. W. C. Levey's "Spinning Song," successfully sung in the "Lady of the Lake," at Drury Lane Theatre, and a set of quadrilles—under the title of the drama, and including musical subjects introduced therein—by the same hand. "La Reveillée, Morceau Militaire pour le Pianoforte, par Walter Macfarren," is an effective little piece, in the strongly-marked rhythm of the quick-march. It will be highly acceptable to young pianists for its own sake, and for the facilities offered by the fingering applied to the principal passages.

"Musical Bells, characteristic piece for the Pianoforte," by Michael Watson, without being difficult, will enable a young student to make a pleasing effect by its imitations and contrasts of the light carillon and the solemn chimes. This, like the preceding pieces, is published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart.

We have previously had occasion to commend the graceful productions, instrumental and vocal, of Mr. Charles Salaman; three pieces of which latter class (published by Messrs. Lamborn Cook and Co.) also call for like commendation. These are, "Without thine ear," words from Lord Byron's "Corsair," "Oh, linger" (a song of Delos), poetry by Mrs. Hemans; and "Katie," a Scotch song, the text by Eliza Cook. The first is distinguished by a bold and vigorous character and a declamatory style appropriate to the subject. The second has a gentle tone of sentiment, and a rhythm also in accordance with the feeling suggested by the words. The other piece has a touch of the melancholy which more or less pervades Scottish music. All three will be acceptable to drawing-room vocalists. The same publishers have issued a very effective pianoforte piece by Mr. Westley Richards, in which the old English air, "Cease your funning," is elaborated in a series of ingenious variations, written with good knowledge of the modern brilliant style. The fantasia will interest admirers of this school.

"Blümen am Wege," published by Messrs. A. Hammond and Co. (late Jullien's), is a series of graceful little pianoforte pieces by Herr Gustave Lange, of Berlin. No. 1, "The Maiden's Song," and No. 2, "By the meadow brook," have much genial, placid character, and are well contrasted by the more strongly-marked rhythm of No. 3, "Sabbath Dawn." The same firm, long celebrated for its productions in the dance style, has issued some stirring and spirited marches by Josef Gung'l, in addition to the large number of waltzes, polkas, &c., by the same composer, previously published by them. "The Vagabond's (Der Bummel) March," "Waffenruh March," "Deutscherhuth March," "Constantin March," "Alexander March," and "Habt-Acht March," are all impressed with the true military tone.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons, of Berners-street, have issued several spirited pianoforte pieces by M. Delaborde, the French pianist whose performances on Messrs. Broadwood's "pedal grand" were commented on last year. In the two first, and the last, of "Quatre Pièces Intimes," M. Delaborde imitates, with much success, some of the prominent features in the styles of Mendelssohn, Kessler (author of some celebrated "Etudes"), and Chopin—No. 3 being a "Vilanelle alla Francese." "Petite Marche Villageoise" (from the same publishers) is a transcription, by the same composer, of a movement from his opera, "Maitre Martin." All these pieces offer improving and interesting practice in the modern school of extended mechanism.

Mr. Charles Edward Stephens's "Reverie" and "March Guerrière" are cleverly-written and effective pianoforte pieces by an estimable English professor. The first is based on a graceful theme in the nocturno style, which is surrounded with various embroideries and embellishments that contrast well with the cantabile of the principal subject. The march is a stately movement, with more brilliancy than is usually attained in pianoforte music of this class. Both pieces are published by Messrs. Schott and Co.

From Messrs. Le Duc, of Paris, through their London agent, Mr. McDowall, of Warwick-street, we have received compositions bearing names that are, as yet, better known abroad than here, where, however, they will doubtless soon become more familiar. The first that come to hand bear an English name—that of C. A. Palmer, whose opus 15 is a "Mazurka de Salon," entitled "Coquetterie," in which the national dance form, to which the genius of Chopin lent such high charm, is well preserved in alliance with some graceful decorative passages. The same composer's op. 16 is a characteristic piece, "Chasse aux Bois," in which the conventional musical attributes of the chase—six-eight tempo and quasi horn passages—are combined with a spirited pervading theme, treated in the manner of a song with choral refrain, and wrought up with much vigour and brilliancy. Among other pianoforte pieces from the same publishers may be mentioned several by H. Kowalski, including a "Pastorale," very brilliant and showy, somewhat too much so for its implied tranquil character. "Les Cuirassiers de Reichshoffen" is a very characteristic battle piece, in which the clang of arms and the strife of mortal encounter are suggested through several pages of forcible effects, culminating in a few bars of a dirge-like strain. Of a very different nature is the same composer's "Satarelle," in which the impulsive rhythm of the Roman dance (almost identical with the Neapolitan Tarantella) is very successfully employed. Another capital piece, cast in a very different rhythm—that of an anational Polish dance—is the same composer's "Invitation à la Polonoise." In his "Chanson Indienne," M. Kowalski has illustrated a passage in his American experiences, as recorded in his book, "Impressions d'un Musicien." The melody has much quaint simplicity, with its alternation of two-four and three-four time, and its prevailing drone bass. M. Kowalski has also transcribed, in a very effective manner, the minuet of Marie Leszcynska, Queen of France (1725), a stately movement of the genuine courtly style of old, with two well-contrasted trios. From the antiquated minuet to the modern galop involves one of the strongest contrasts to be found in music; and M. Bachmann's piece in the latter style (Op. 19) is a good embodiment of this most animated dance form, as is also the galop, entitled "Paris," by M. Titus d'Ernesti. From these joyous strains we turn to the soothing calm of M. Emile Pessard's "Meditation," a graceful piece in

the nocturno style, in which a rich and full effect is produced by the use of extended harmonies in the passages of accompaniment.

"Six Pièces pour Piano" comprise "Simple Phrase," "Mélodie," "Berceuse," "Pensée Russe," "Marine," and "Lamento," each of which is characterised by much grace and elegance of style; and all will be found full of interest, and highly serviceable for the study of useful forms of mechanism. They are the composition of F. Peru, are published by Le Duc of Paris, and are imported by the same agency as that just referred to—as also is a very pleasing Reverie for the Pianoforte by S. Lambert, founded on a theme from Adolphe Adam's opera "Si j'étais Roi."

DIARIES AND POCKET-BOOKS.

The pocket-book diaries and almanacks for 1873 are now ready, and there are some for everybody's convenience and taste. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. offer four small pocket-books, which are perfect in style and arrangement, for the ordinary use of ladies and gentlemen. Their "Indelible Diary and Memorandum-Book," edited by Mr. W. Godward, of the *Nautical Almanack*, is now printed with only three days on each page, so as to give more room for writing memoranda. It is bound, of three sizes, in morocco leather, French or Turkey, Russia leather, and velvet, with gilt or steel clasps, or with elastic bands; the cover opening either at the bottom, or at the outer sides of the pages, as the purchaser likes best; all finished with an exquisite dainty neatness, but strong enough for a twelvemonth's constant wear. A yet smaller edition, in grey or fawn-coloured morocco, is especially suitable for a lady.—Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., as noticed on a former occasion, have adopted a plan which saves the necessity of carrying about the provision for an entire year's memoranda. They have divided their "Indelible Concise Diary" into four quarterly portions; the first of which contains the diary from Jan. 1 to March 31; the second, for April, May, and June; and so with the remaining two parts, three months being contained in each. These are inserted in such a manner that the part which has been done with can be removed from the cover at the end of the quarter, when that which belongs to the next quarter may be slipped into its place; the old part to be either destroyed or put aside for a record of the past. The diary, with almanack, is furnished for the whole twelvemonth, but is not incumbered with a quantity of statistical and official information, as usual in some pocket-books. "Punch's Pocket-Book," illustrated by Tenniel, Charles Keene, and L. Sambourne, adds an entertaining miscellany of comic prose and verse to the ordinary stock of dates and tabular computations. The coloured frontispiece is a scene at an evening party of ladies and gentlemen, where they are all talking of the abstrusest themes in physical science. Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. publish their famous business-like diaries, modified for the special uses of different classes, and for the merchant's counting-house, the farm, or the private housekeeper's affairs. Nothing is more generally serviceable in this way than "Letts's Diary, or Bills Due Book," in shape and size convenient for the breast-pocket of a morning coat. A "colonial edition" has been prepared, with precise details concerning the mails, the banks, the telegraphs, and other matters to be attended to in our intercourse with the distant provinces of the empire. The same provision has been made by Messrs. Letts for their larger Desk Diary, interleaved with blotting-paper, like their shilling "Universal Diary," which is good for common office work. But to this last we should prefer "The St. Bride's Scribbling Diary," published by Messrs. John Kempster and Co., which is furnished with a map of London, and some useful lists and tables, on the inside of the strong black cover. Messrs. Kempster's "Handy Desk Diary" is incorporated with their "Educational Calendar and Scholastic Yearbook," which every schoolmaster, schoolmistress, or professional teacher should possess, containing as it does a vast amount of official information about the elementary schools, the middle-class, endowed, and public grammar schools; the University terms, courses, and examinations; the regulations of the Committee of Council, the scientific institutions, the great school societies, and the associations of teachers throughout the kingdom. For a very different class of persons Mr. Horace Cox provides "The Shooter's Diary," with forms to register the game killed during the year, and with some directions for shooting expeditions to remote parts of the earth, as well as to the best localities within the United Kingdom, for particular varieties of sport. Finally, we have to notice two more pocket-books; one intended for the use of Freemasons, the other, for all good fellows who like *Punch* and his fun. "The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar," to be had of Mr. G. Kenning, Little-Britain, contains accurate lists of all the Masonic lodges in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, America, and other foreign countries, with much that is valuable to the initiated "brethren of the mystic tie."

Sir W. Fairbairn inaugurated the winter session of the Manchester Scientific Society, last Saturday evening, by an address on Steam.

Instructions have been issued from the War Office to commanding officers of volunteer corps, who are requested not immediately to equip recruits, some alterations being intended in the uniform of the auxiliary forces generally.

A fine series of drawings by W. Müller, comprising Lycian and Egyptian as well as English subjects, is on view at the Burlington Fine-Art Club. It will be succeeded, early in January, by the collection of works by the late George Mason, already announced.

A new drill-hall for the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, in Edinburgh, was opened by the Lord Provost on Saturday last. The hall is the largest room untrammelled by pillars, for the purposes of drill, in Scotland—measuring, in the interior, 135 ft. by 96 ft.

Mr. T. O. Barlow has succeeded the late Mr. Lane as teacher of etching to the schools of the Art Department, South Kensington. The annual distribution of prizes awarded to the students took place, on Thursday week, in the lecture theatre of the museum. Lord R. Leveson-Gower, M.P., presided.

Mr. Sidney Smirke has completed the additional story to Burlington House, which is to contain the diploma pictures, the Gibson sculpture, the library, &c. The buildings for the learned societies on the same site, fronting Piccadilly, are rapidly approaching completion.

The design by Sir G. G. Scott selected for the proposed cathedral at Edinburgh did not include western towers, in accordance with the precedent furnished by most of our more important English cathedrals; and the people of Edinburgh, feeling that without these features the edifice might have the character of a parish church rather than a metropolitan cathedral, have directed the architect to add them to his design.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD.

The Right Hon. Mary Ann, Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right, and wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, died at Hughenden Manor, near High Wycombe, on the 15th instant. Her Ladyship, the only daughter of John Viney Evans, Esq., of Bramford Speke, Devonshire, and niece of General Sir James Viney, K.O.H., of Taynton Manor, Gloucestershire, was married, first, to Wyndham Lewis, Esq., of Greenmeadow, in the county of Glamorgan, M.P. for Maidstone, and was left a widow March 14, 1838. She was married, secondly, September, 1839, to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, of Hughenden Manor, Bucks, M.P., P.C., and was raised to the Peerage, Nov. 30, 1868, as Viscountess Beaconsfield, on the retirement of her husband from the office of First Lord of the Treasury. The title (her Ladyship having died without issue) becomes extinct.

THE HON. LADY DOUGHTY.

The Hon. Mary Katharine, Lady Doughty, who died at Tichborne House, on the 12th inst., was daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, and was married, June 26, 1827, to Edward Doughty, Esq., who had, in the previous year, exchanged his paternal name of Tichborne for that of Doughty, and who, in 1845, succeeded to the old family baronetcy, at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants. The issue of the marriage consisted of one son and one daughter—viz., Henry Tichborne Doughty, born Aug. 8, 1829, who died May 30, 1835; and Katharine Doughty, now Lady Radcliffe.

SIR MALBY CROFTON, BART.

Sir Malby Crofton, Bart., of Longford House, in the county of Sligo, head of the house of Crofton, died, at his residence, 53, Pembroke-road, Dublin, on the 15th inst. He was born, Dec. 21, 1797, the elder son of the late Sir James Crofton, Bart., of Longford House, by Marion, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Lyster, D.D., of Rocksavage, and was the male representative of Thomas Crofton, Esq., brother of George Crofton, Esq., M.P., of Moate, ancestor in the female line of the Lords Crofton. Sir Malby married, Jan. 24, 1827, Sarah Jane, fourth daughter of Major Andrew Parke, brother of Roger Parke, Esq., of Dunnally, in the county of Sligo, and by her (who died April 14, 1867) had issue three sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Captain Henry Bliss Crofton, married, Oct. 24, 1856, Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Horsfall, Esq., of Burley Hall, in the county of York, and died in 1868, leaving a son, now Sir Malby Crofton Bart., born Aug. 20, 1857, and other issue. The Baronet whose death we record was a magistrate for the county of Sligo, and served as High Sheriff in 1855.

LADY CONSTANCE ASHLEY.

Lady Constance Emily Ashley, who died at Mentone, on the 16th inst., had been for several years an invalid, and has survived her mother but a few weeks. Her Ladyship was born Nov. 29, 1845, the third daughter of Anthony, present Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., by Lady Emily, his wife, eldest daughter of Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper.

THE HON. JUDGE LYNCH.

The Hon. David Lynch, Judge of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, died, on the 18th inst., at his residence, 27, Merrion-square, S., Dublin. This learned lawyer and esteemed Judge was born in 1813; the son of a Dublin merchant, Mr. David Lynch. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1833, and went the Munster Circuit for many years. His practice was very considerable, and his legal opinion much sought after. In 1849 he was made Queen's Counsel, in 1857 was appointed Chairman of the county of Louth, in 1859 constituted a Judge in the Bankruptcy Court, and in 1867 succeeded Judge Longfield in the Landed Estates Court. He married, 1841, Margaret, fourth daughter of Edward Kennedy, Esq., of Bankis House, in the county of Tipperary, and leaves a large family.

ADMIRAL LYONS.

Admiral John Lyons, R.N., who died at Worthing, on the 15th inst., was the eldest son of John Lyons, Esq., of Lyons, Antigua, and St. Austin's, Hampshire, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Main Swete Walrond, Esq., of Monrath, Devon, and was brother of the celebrated Admiral Lord Lyons, G.O.B. (so created 1856), and consequently uncle of the present Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. He was born Sept. 1, 1787, and at the age of eleven entered the Navy on board the St. George, for some time Lord Nelson's flagship, and was in the action of Copenhagen, 1801. He served for three or four years on the West Indian and home stations, and in 1805 joined the famous ship Victory, under Nelson, taking part in the battle of Trafalgar, of which he was one of the very few survivors. Subsequently he was engaged on the Mediterranean station, where, too, he saw some active service, participating in the reduction of the island of Capri, the evacuation of Scylla, and other minor affairs. He was engaged successively off Toulon, at the Plymouth station, and at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1830 he retired on half pay, but was for several years employed for the Government in Egypt. The Admiral married, first, 1810, Caroline, daughter of Major Bowen, R.A., which lady died in 1864; and, secondly, Aug. 31, 1865, Anna Maria, widow of Colonel John Leland Mowatt.

MR. WYVILL, OF CONSTABLE BURTON.

Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Constable Burton, Yorkshire, who died recently, was born, Feb. 14, 1791, the eldest son of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, who inherited the estates of his brother-in-law and cousin, Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill, seventh Baronet of Constable Burton. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was M.P. for York from 1820 to 1830, acting with the Liberal party. He married, Dec. 13, 1813, Rachael, daughter of Richard Slater Milnes, Esq., of Fryston, M.P. for York, and by her (who died, Sept. 16, 1856) leaves, with other issue, an eldest son and heir, Marmaduke, now of Constable Burton, who sat for a short time in the last Parliament as member for Richmond.

On Monday the vexed question of admitting lady students to clinical instruction in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary was again discussed at a meeting of the managers, when a resolution was carried in favour of granting tickets of admission to ladies whose names were enrolled on the medical register of Scotland.

NEW MUSIC.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

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SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, S.E., supported by voluntary contributions, for Sick Seamen of all Nations. FUNDS are urgently needed. Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchinn-lane. S. KEMBALL COOK, House Governor and Secretary.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street.—SPECIAL APPEAL.—The Sixty Beds of this Hospital are now all occupied, but cannot remain so unless the Board of Management receive fresh support. Donations, however small, and Subscriptions earnestly solicited and inspection invited. Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., and Union Bank, Argyl-place, W. Total number of patients treated to end of November, 1872, 103,616. JOHN R. WARREN, Clerk of the Hospital.

THE LATE DR. HUNT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the CURE of STAMMERING, Knowles Bank, Tunbridge, Conducted by his Brother-in-Law, the Rev. H. P. RIVERS, M.A., F.R.S.L. The education of Boys carefully attended to. The next Term will commence on FEB. 3, 1873. Mr. Rivers attends at 4, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C., on the First and Third Thursday of every month, from Eleven to Three. "Hunt on Stammering," 7th Edition, price 5s. Messrs. Longman and Co.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—JOHN POOLE, 57, Fenchurch-street, London, Chronometer-maker to the Admiralty, &c.—WE, the Undersigned, hereby GIVE NOTICE that we are instructed by the above-named John Poole to pay upon such conviction as hereinafter mentioned the above-mentioned Reward to any person giving evidence ensuring the prosecution to conviction of the Person or Persons who fraudulently manufactured and sold a Gold Pocket Chronometer bearing the name and address of "John Poole, Maker to the Admiralty, 57, Fenchurch, London," not the manufacture of the said John Poole, and brought on Nov. 28, 1872, to the said John Poole for repairs. The same may be seen for identification at 57, Fenchurch-street, aforesaid.—SHEFFIELD and SONS, Solicitors for the said John Poole, 52, Lime-street, E.C.

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